PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,837.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
7th July	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	....
14th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	....
11th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10599
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	7500	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *9th June*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS, : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,235	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,650	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA,

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 753, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road* BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	13th July.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	5069 . .	28th "
SCINDIA. . . .	Shatto Abrey. . . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . .	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an Expert.
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.
S. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th July, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 699.	Rs. 525.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6018	29th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Danilanovich	6069	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7099	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at Reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,198	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN A SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne. . .	....	7th July
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. .	6th July	17th July
COLOMBO MARU. .	4709	J. Nagoo .	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU. .	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOTOMI MARU . .	3412	. . . .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOMUN MARU . .	4806	. . . .	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne. .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagoo .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
GOODS USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's On Blatting Machine for last 19 years and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
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THE MAGIC CURE.
Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
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170, Shaikh Memon Street,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas ; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
DINNERS, from 6 till 9 . . . . . Rs 2

SERVICE A LA CARTE.

TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.

EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL

TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, —etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.—

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H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenlohe, &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes :—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

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To Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld.

Please re-charge 2 "Minimax" extinguishers herewith, these were used on an outbreak of fire, which had origin about 12 feet from the ground close to our cook-room.

You will be pleased to know that the effect of "Minimax" was instantaneous whereas a lot of water had been used to no effect.

This is very gratifying as our Hotel is protected throughout with the "Minimax" and the servants had no difficulty in using them.

(Sd.) LESSEE.

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,** BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIAN LINES.
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE LINE, Rs. 5.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM ATHERTON has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from 1st day of July, 1906.

C. N. WADIA & CO.

Bombay, 6th July, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs HURRAKCHAND KAPURCHAND and JEKCHAND KAPURCHAND have contracted TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from Mr. VUSONJI TRICUMJI. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 9, Bell Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he or she or they will be precluded therefrom and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the Sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or house consisting of two compartments standing thereon situate at 2nd Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort of Bombay, measuring 486 square yards or thereabout, land bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 925, New No. 6357 Old Survey No. 924, New Survey No. 2264, Municipal Ward No. 2111A, Street Nos. 147 to 151 and 4 to 10 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North partly by the house of Nursey Nathu and partly by the house of Lutfoon Santoosi, on the East by the sweeper's gully, on the South by the 2nd Kumbharwada Cross Lane, and on the West by the Kumbharwada Street.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1906.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY,

No. 213 of 1906.

In the Matter of HAJI MIRZA NASRULLAH YEZDI and HAJI ALLY HAMADANI, of PERSIA, MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of HAJI MIRZA NASRULLAH & COMPANY. Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABDUR REHMAN SHIRAZI and others the Petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the above-named Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Six, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have why the order for adjudication of the said Insolvents made in this matter on the 9th day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Six should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvent HAJI ALLY HAMADANI is concerned. Dated this 6th day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Six.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of July, 1906.

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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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SOLICITORS:
Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after TUESDAY, the 10th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1906.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd proxime, till MONDAY, the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1906.

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ESTATE—Mr. FLORA KINLOCH.

Administrator-General's Office.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 and Section 38 of Act II of 1874, as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before TUESDAY the 31st July, 1906 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

FLORA KINLOCH, widow of the late WALTER AUGUSTUS KINLOCH formerly of Fergus Skinner's Estate at Bilsapur in the District of Bulandshahr, who died at Bombay, on the 7th February 1905.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, Council House Street,
Calcutta the 23rd June, 1906.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	,,	10,360,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	,,	1,000,000
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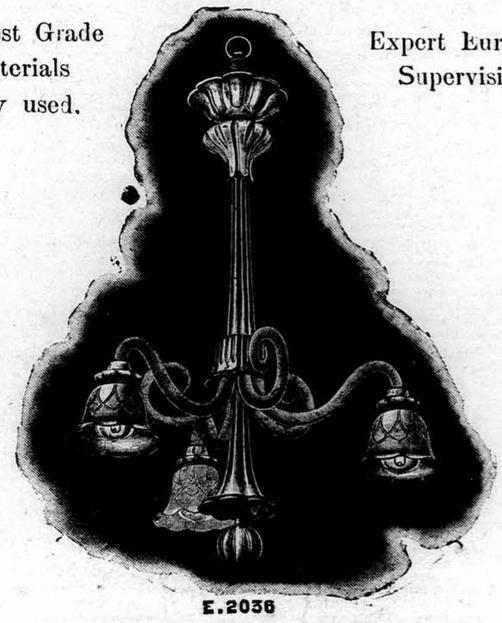

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PROSPECTUS containing

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	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Revo Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
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Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 5

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Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
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ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
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If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:
"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

We have received a communication from Mrs. L. Lewis, of Hazelhurst House, St. Andrew's Rd., Cogan, nr. Penarte Wales which is exceptionally interesting. Just previous to the birth of her first child, Mrs. Lewis became so ill with dropsy that her life was despaired of. The premature birth of the child, however, saved her, and the dropsical swellings went down somewhat. But at the second period of pregnancy the dropsy reappeared worse then ever, the water threatening the patient's heart. A Specialist and Mrs. Lewis's own doctor agreed that the case was hopeless, but the second child was providently born some months before its time, and the mother's life again saved. The doctor then warned the patient that to attempt to rear children would cost her her life but at this time Mrs. Lewis heard of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and began taking them. This medicine drove away every trace of dropsy and kidney trouble, and so built up the patient's strength that her third child was born healthy and strong, and up till the last the mother was able to perform her household duties.

It was on 12th April, 1902, that Mrs. Lewis told us of her cure, and on August 3rd, 1904—*over 2½ years later*—she said:—"I've never had the least sign of dropsy or kidney trouble since my cure by Doan's Pills. And I've more good news to tell you: twelve months ago I gave birth to another baby—and a fine little fellow, he is!"

Doan's Pills are *special kidney help*. When a cold, misuse of beer, spirits and tea, or any other cause, puts extra work on the kidneys, Doan's Pills give the additional help needed; when the delicate kidney tissue is weakened or clogged, Doan's Pills strengthen and cleanse it; when the bladder-walls and urinary passages are inflamed and coated with impurities, Doan's Pills allay the irritation and remove the cause, by driving out the clogging poisons.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10. Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8. Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8	=	Unchanged
3 per cent. Reduced	96 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	— 1-8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 13/16	=	— 3/16
2 months hence	29 5-8	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	64 3/8	=	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	— 1-2
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	+ 3/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	do
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1/2	=	do
7 day market loans	2	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

METALS—	
Copper Brazlers £ 93 = — £ 1.	
Yellow metal 7 3-4.	
Tin Plates £ 0-1-2-3.	
Par Iron Belgian £ 5-15-0.	
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-10-0.	
Basle Steel Bars £ 5-15-0.	
WHEAT—quiet but steady.	
RAPESEED— Brown 44 1/2 + 1/4 J. A. done firm.	
LINSEED— Linseed Bold 44— 1-4 J.J.A. done firm	
COFFEE—	
Coffee in New York 7 7/8	
IN LIVERPOOL—	
Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	608 + 2
Egyptian F. G. E. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	23,000
Futures closed	steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·73	5·66	5·59
— 1		+ 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5·54	5·54
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·55	5·56	5·58
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports } mutilated
Do. last year } mutilated
Exports to Great Britain } mutilated
Do. to Great Continent } mutilated

IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·21 — 1
Do. month of Dec	10·34 +4

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull suppport and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	13 1/8
Futures, month of Aug	10·61 + 7
Do. month of Oct	10·24 + 3
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m, on Thursday 5 July.

Cotton	..	1,914	bales.
Wheat	..	2,520	cwts.
Linseed	..	1,024	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	..	647	do
Gingelly seed	..	nil	do
Poppy seed	..	2,166	do
Groundnuts	..	100	do
Castor seed	..	3	do
Rice	..	1,257	do
Myrabollams	..	117	do
Cotton Seed	..	3,621	do
Mowra seed	..	487	do
Gram	..	1,629	do
Jowar	..	4	do
Maize	..	nil	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Gold bullion Rs. 84,480
Gold coin 5,7000
Es s. s Arabja from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

DURING the past week there has been little of special interest to record in the trade of the port. The weather conditions continue very satisfactory throughout the growing districts, and so far, the monsoon has been behaving very well. Sowing is completed in most districts, both of food grains and Kuppas, and over a very large area from which Bombay draws its supplies we have received excellent reports. It remains to be seen how the crops, which have started under such favourable circumstances will mature, and that all depends on the future weather conditions.

In the meanwhile, trade is slack in Bombay, partly due to the smaller arrivals of produce during the past six months, the result of the failure of many crops, and the famine which has been prevailing in the provinces since the hot weather set in, and which is now disappearing with the advent of the rainy season.

Freight is dull and depressed and loading steamers find some difficulty in filling up owing to the slack demand from shippers. The Steamer 'Vancouver' is reported to have booked seeds at 8s. 6d., ready, for Hamburg. The Steamer 'Chupra' for Antwerp ready at 9s. and Steamer 'Westminster' for Hull and London at 9s. also ready. For the new year bookings are reported January to May at 13s. 3d.

The cotton market has fluctuated very slightly during the week. There is a steady, moderate enquiry daily from shippers to Europe, chiefly for high class descriptions, and the local mills are buying according to their requirements, which seem to be only on a small scale. In new crops the only business reported is in the Sutta Bazaar, where dealers are now and then in the market to purchase for their up-country constituents.

Advices from Liverpool and New York throughout the week report quiet, steady markets, the fluctuations being on a small scale. There seems to be no anxiety about the quantity of cotton available until the new crops come to market, but the mail advices to hand to-day state that the selection of high grades of Americans is becoming more difficult.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, on the dates mentioned:—

Liverpool.	New York.
June 29th..6·10	10·80
„ 30th..6·14	10·80
July 2nd..6·10	10·80
„ 3rd..6·06	10·80
„ 4th..6·06	closed
„ 5th..6·08	10·80

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December, January; and New York, December.

Liverpool.	New York.
June 29th..5·54	10·36
„ 30th..5·51	10·37
July 2nd..5·54	10·29
„ 3rd..5·49	10·22
„ 4th..5·53	closed
„ 5th..5·54	10·34

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	211
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	191
M G K A K fine	„	„	201
M G Bengals fine	„	„	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	„	„	250
Madras Westerns good	„	„	231
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	198
Do. fine	Dec.	„	197
Do. fine	Jan.	„	195
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	214
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	218
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	199
M G K A K fine	„	„	210
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	183
M G Broach good	March	„	243

COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 28th June	..	Bales 10,001
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 5th July	..	2,480,815
Shipments for the week to Europe ..	..	25,568
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	..	95
Total ..	..	25,663
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 5th July.		
Europe ..	..	850,009
Japan ..	..	253,413
China ..	..	29,913
Cost Ports ..	..	22,664
Total ..	..	1,247,450
Afloat in harbour for Europe ..	..	13,174
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	..	3,568

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905	Total same time last year
Khandeish	64	4,38,358	297,055
Central India	3,564	1,42,612	1,12,578
Barsee and Nuggur	205	1,46,267	1,25,672
Berar	238	4,93,500	5,55,578
Central Provinces	990	3,55,721	3,81,010
Total Oomras ..	3,161	1,573,878	1,503,093
Dholleras	543	1,85,555	91,380
Broach	171	2,09,366	2,05,445
Compta and Dharwar	2,531	82,477	102,720
Westerns	161	23,155	18,692
Bengal N-W Provinces	389	207,385	338,535
Bengals Rajputana	682	41,671	88,183
Sind	224	30,417	99,131
Persian	71	1,964	2,371
American	448	16,332	53,086
Egyptian	nil	1,405	1,379
Other Sorts	71	3,789	8,108
Total	8,772	2,480,815	2,323,123

SEEDS.

The seeds and wheat markets have been quiet but steady. There is some enquiry from shippers for poppy-seed ready, but in other descriptions there is little doing. Linseed quotations were advanced in the bazaar, chiefly due to speculative manipulations. Rapeseed stocks are very small.

We quote as follows:—

LINSEED	Ready ..	..	Rs. 7-10-0.
	September ..	..	„ 8-0-6.
	April-May ..	..	„ 7-11-0.
RAPESEED.	Brown Delhi ready		Rs. 7-10 to 7-12
POPPYSEED.	Ready ..	..	Rs. 8-6-6
	September ..	..	„ 8-14-0.
COTTONSEED.	Ready ..	..	Rs. 19-8 to 20.
CASTORSEED.	Ready ..	..	Rs. 37 1/4
MOWRASEED.	Ready ..	..	Rs. 5-10
WHEAT.	White Delhi July	..	Rs. 4-11-9
	Do. Aug.-Sept. ..	..	„ 4-13-0
	Pessy 85 per cent. do.	..	„ 4-13-0
	Karrachee do....	..	„ 4-10-0

FREIGHT.

Week's fixtures reported are:—
Str. Clan Stuart at 9s. 6d. July 1 p.p.
„ Glen Roy at 9s. 3d. July-Aug. 1 p.p.
„ Crostafels at 9s. do. 1 p.p.

Arrivals of Week's Wheat and Seeds into Bombay

Cotton	8772 bales.
Wheat	41,672 cwts.
Linseed	13,146 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,671 „
Gingelly seed	1,819 „
Poppyseed	7,101 „
Groundnuts	1,029 „
Castorseed	9,014 „
Rice	23,396 „
Myrabollams	2,118 „
Cottonseed	41,888 „
Mowraseed	2,270 „
Gram	13,351 „
Joowar	3,008 „
Maize	360

MONEY.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 18 lakhs. No change has been made this week in the official rates of the three Presidency Banks and the tone of the money market remains easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	21st	„	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	28th	„	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	26th	„	5	do.

The mail of the 22nd June brings £1,00,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, £4,00,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	..	Rs.	16,20,000
Bombay	..	„	12,70,000
Madras	..	„	3,50,000
Total..	Rs.		32,40,000

The mail of the 29th June brings £330,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	..	„	19,20,000
Bombay	..	„	15,60,000
Madras	..	„	5,10,000
Total..	Rs.		40,00,000

The mail of the 6th July brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, £170,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	..	„	10,20,000
Bombay	..	„	15,70,000
Madras	..	„	11,60,000
Total..	Rs.		37,50,000

RUPEE PAPER.

The 3½ per cent. loans have declined during the week owing to the absence of Bull support and to Bear operations in view of the proximity of the announcement of the new loan. In Local Corporation bonds there is no change in quotations and we hear of little doing.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs.	98-2
1st settlement 21st July	„	97-15
3 per cent cash		80

	Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	101
4 per cent „ „	1930	101 4
4 per cent „ „	1932	101 4
4 per cent „ „	1965	101 4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	101 0
5 per cent „ „	1946	101 0
5 per cent „ „	Tanna	120 0
5 per cent „ „	Sanitary	118 0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1950	103 12
4 per cent „	1964-65	103 12

BULLION.

Silver in London has declined from 30 3/16 to 29 13/16, and closes quiet owing to the scarcity of buyers. In Bombay the market is also quiet and the daily offtake is about 30 to 40 bars.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	9
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Sided 1 Sovereign	15	4	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	75	12	0
Do. 1st settlement	75	12	0
Do. 2nd do	75	15	0

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been an improved demand for grey shirtings and a fair business was put through. Prices are steady and are now expected to advance for some time to come, owing to the very heavy stocks now in godown.

WHITE GOODS are still very quiet with the exception of mulls. The latter are in good demand and business is reported. Prices are steady owing to the firmness displayed by the Lancashire manufacturers. Otherwise, with the heavy stocks on hand, they would decline.

The stocks in godowns have not been so large since 1902, and it is estimated that there is five months supply in Bombay at the present time.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	94,000	28,000	3,000
Hongkong	80,000	55,000	2,500
	174,000	83,000	5,500

2,57,000 Bales.

In the local market the tone is quiet but steady with little enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The home market for copper has slightly declined, to-day's quotation being £93 against £94 last week. Yellow metal, however, is unchanged, and a small business is reported in ready and forward at £69 to £70.

IRON AND STEEL.—Markets are very quiet and we hear of little doing either in ready or forward.

SPELTER.—The home market has advanced, but locally there is nothing reported.

Pigiead	...	...	Unchanged.
Quicksilver	...	...	Do.

COALS.

The market is very quiet for ready. For forward delivery sellers of Bengal Coal are firm. Small sales are reported of Heilgers' Anthracite at Rs. 12-8. Shipment from October 1906 to May 1907.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange has ruled quiet but steady throughout the week and prices have barely changed at all—all attempts to place 3 months' sight below the quoted rates have failed. Calcutta keeps steady and the London Money Market does not allow any playing with Discounts. For Bank paper ready there is a small enquiry, but beyond ready there are no buyers. The volume of business passing is exceedingly small on all lines

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	do.	170
Marks	3 do.	do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	do.	213
Japan	30 do.	do.	do.	150 3/4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	8,000 „

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·75	5·68	5·61
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·57	5·56	5·56
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·57	5·58	5·60
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2

SHARES.

The market is firm and mill shares have advanced in prices. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,485. In mill companies Bombay Cotton have jumped up to Rs. 1,000. Central India to Rs. 2,085. Swadeshis to Rs. 1,565. Chinas are steady at Rs. 1,165. Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs 1,082 1/2 for August delivery. Currimbhais have improved to Rs. 1,275. Davids to Rs. 520. Empress to Rs. 555. Framji Petits to Rs. 1,270. Hindustan to Rs. 750. Imperials to Rs. 300 Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 182 1/2. Manekji Petits have gone up gradually to Rs. 3,555 for August delivery. New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 280. Queen have advanced to Rs. 875. Southern Marathas to Rs. 210. Standards are steady at Rs. 1,180. Western India have improved to Ks. 750. Kohinoors to Rs. 670. Crescents are steady at Rs. 142 1/2. Phœnix havn improved to Rs. 115, Textiles are steady at Rs 1,389. In miscellaneous companies Kemps are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 230 cum-divid. Teachers are quiet at Rs. 575. Oriental Gohernment Security Life Assurance Cos. shares have changed hands at Rs. 145. A large number of Port Canning and Land Co's. Ld. shares was reported to have changed hands at Rs. 427 1/2 in the middle of the week and later on they are steady at Rs. 430. In Press shares there is no change and are unchanged at previous quotations. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 530 and Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 470.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BULL—June 19, at the Meadows, Uxbridge Rood, W, wife of Sir William Bull, M P of a son.
Campbell—June, 15, at 113 Park Street, W, wife of the Hon Kenneth Campbell of a son.
DUDGEON—June 16, at Tunbridge Wells, wife of Major F A Dudgeon, P W V, South Lancashire. Regt, of a son.
KIRKE—May 6, at the British Legation, Pekin, wife of C C A Kirke, of his Majesty's Consular Service in China, of a son.
MADDEN—June 15, at 31 Chesham Street, S W, wife of Capt Charles E Madden, R N of a son.
TEW—June 9, at the Priory, La Chasse, Jersey, wife of Brevet Major H S Tew, East Surrey Regt. of a son.
ADAMS—June, 16, at Grove House, near Sittingbourne, to Mr W H Adams, Army Ordnance Dept, and Mrs Adams, of a daughter.
BEAUCHAMP—June 16, the Countess Beauchamp, of a daughter.
GREGG—June 14, at Erin, Ethelbert Terrace, Margate, wife of Co, Gregg of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HEADLAM—CARBETT—June 14, at St. Botolph's Cambridge Horace Edward Headlam, of the Record Office, to Mary, daughter Jof the late Admiral Sir John Corbett, KCB.
ARVIS—STEWART—June 9, at St. Saviour's Walton Street, Charles Francis Cracroft Jarvis, captain, 19th Regt, to Helen Constance, daughter of the late Sir Edward Hunter Blair Bart.
LEICESTER—HUNT—April 30. at Pretoria, Transvaal, Gerald Leicester to Elsie Florence, daughter of Capt R S Hunt, R N.
MASSEY—BURN—June 16, at 84 Saviour's Walton Street Capt C Montague H Massey, Coldstream Guards, to Annie Alexandrina Burn, widow of the late Charles W Burn, Indian Civil Service.
RADECLIFFE—PARKER—June 14, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Major W S W Radcliffe 85th King's Light Inf, to Cicely Mary, daughter of the Hon Cecil Parker.
WOODMAN—BUCKLAND—June 12, at St Peter's Church Cranley Gardens, Henry Charles Woodman, Indian Civil Service to Phillis Marina, daughter of Col P A Buckland, Indian Army, retired.

DEATHS.

BROMLEY—June 17, at 17 Rutland Court, Georgina Ellen widow of the late Sir Henry Bromley, fourth Baronet, aged 79.
BULL—June 13, killed by natives near Cairo, Capt Seymour C Bull, Inniskilling Dragoons, son of the late J Coulson, Bull, of Thorncliffe Leamington.
CARTER—June 11, at the Old Hall, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, Emily Frances Eardley, wife of Col Harry Molyneux Carter, C B, late the Wiltshire Regt
RAINEY—June 13, at Drumboe, Rostrevor, Major-Gen A J Macan Rainy, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 80.
TROTTER—June 14, at 4 St Peter's Terrace, York, Surg-Col J W Trotter, late Colstream and Scots Guards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLAPP—June 25, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Sergeant-Major G. Clapp, S. L. Ry. Vol. Rifles, of triplets (son and 2 daughters).
SAALFELT—July 3, at Madras, the wife of Clement Saalfelt Assistant Station Master, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOWES—CARMODY—June 27, at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Bellary, by the Rev. Fr. Kleinschneider, Herbert William Howes, 25th Battery, R. F. A., Kamptee, to Isis, only daughter of Mrs. A. D. Carmody and the late John Carmody and grand-daughter of the late James Dodson, Cantab.

DEATH.

MACINTYRE—June 26, at Almora, Alexander Ewen Macintyre, late of the Bank of Bombay, youngest son of the late D. Macintyre, M.D., F. R. C. S. E., Fort William, Invernessshire, Scotland.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented Friend and Master WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding A Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers.
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-27a. Low water, 5-27m., 6-20a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAWAB OF JANGIRA.—His Highness Nawab Sir Sidee Ahmed khan, Nawab of Jangira, attended by 50 followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona, and has put up in a bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagon.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1906 was 3,282, the daily average being 109. New admissions 720—Parsees 434, Hindus 1,888, Mahomedans 619, Christians 341, and 50 children were vaccinated this month.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Senior and Junior Classes will meet at the usual hour, 9 a. m., at their respective places, where Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A., (Cantab) Barrister-at-law, will expound Mill's Essay on Liberty, while Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A. L. L. B., will expound Dutt's Ramayana to the junior, branch.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, Inspector Finch of the Bombay Police, prosecuted Gulab Abdul, a Mahomedan, for selling cocaine without a license, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector Cooverji Darasha, of the Abkari Department, on information, sent a man to Dhakji Street early yesterday morning to buy cocaine from the accused, when the latter was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. His worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 250 with the alternative of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SCUFFLING WITH A POLICEMAN.—Kesarichand Dharamchand and ten others were placed, yesterday, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, for causing obstruction on the road. Sub-Inspector Taylor, who prosecuted, stated that the accused formed part of a crowd of speculators who had collected in Javeri Bazaar yesterday morning. He arrested the accused with the assistance of other policemen. While a policeman was taking the tenth accuse and another person to the police station, the accused held him by the neck and pushed him. They fell on the ground and the other man in custody ran away. The eleventh accused went to the rescue of the tenth and assaulted the sepoy. His worship warned three of the accused and discharged them; the tenth and the eleventh accused were fined Rs. 15 each and the rest were fined Rs. 5 each.

TIRED OF HER LIFE.—At Hasanabadi Mount Road, Mazagon, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest touching the death of one Moghibai aged 20 years, wife of Sassoon Mahomed, a hawker, residing at Babulla Tank Road. It appeared that the deceased had been separated from her husband during the last three years, and was living with her mother. The "Jamat" (her caste people) having heard of the separation, held a meeting, and it was resolved to ask Mozhibai to go and live with her husband. She did not want to do so. She complained she was tired of life and threatened suicide. The day before yesterday she dressed and went out, saying she was going to say her prayers at the Durga of the First Aga Khan, at Hasanabad. She proceeded there and at a well in the compound washed her hands and feet, and offered her prayers. Soon after that she was seen by Jivraj Poonja, the keeper of the Durga, to mount the parapet of the well and deliberately jump into it. This was done in the twinkling of an eye. She was seen struggling in the water, and after some trouble was brought out of the well alive. She subsequently died at Hasanabad. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

ENTICING AWAY HINDU MINORS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. Fish prosecuted Ratna Yesoo, alias Gopal Hari, a Hindu, aged 30 years, an old jail bird, for having enticed away one Rama Ganoo, a Hindu lad, 7 years of age, and having committed the theft of silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 18. It appeared that about two months ago, the accused saw Rama playing on the road at Matharpacadi. The ornaments were on the boy's person. Accused told the boy that his father was waiting some distance away, and had asked for the ornaments. The lad believed the story, and the accused took him to a goldsmith's shop to have the ornaments removed from him. The goldsmith refused to do so, whereupon the accused took the boy some distance away and broke loose the ornaments from his ears and neck. He then gave the boy some sweets and asked him to go home. Here he was questioned by his father about the ornaments and the boy told him what had occurred. A complaint was then lodged with the police. The accused was further charged under Section 369, I. P. C. for other offences of a similar nature in the course of the last two months. He pleaded guilty to all those charges, and also to the charge of committing the theft of some other ornaments valued at Rs. 9, the property of one Hari Janoo. He admitted seven previous convictions. He was convicted on all counts, and was sentenced aggregately to five years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be devoted to solitary confinement, and he was further ordered to receive 14 stripes.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* in an editorial, says:—There is no surer or more reliable indication of the changes which the spread of western education are producing in India than the growth of the Newspaper Press. The increase in the number of native papers has been going on for some time, but recently there have been many signs that the Anglo-Indian Press is alive to and is being affected by the new conditions now manifest in India. The exigencies of their existence have hitherto kept the majority of the Anglo-Indian newspapers in many respects precisely where they were a generation or more ago. The facilities for obtaining and publishing news have increased, and these have been taken full advantage of, but in price, circulation and methods of distribution, matters which all affect the area of a journal's influence, the Anglo-Indian newspapers with a few notable exceptions, have clung to the ways of thirty and forty and even fifty years ago. We are now being repeatedly told that we are living in a "New India"; there is certainly in existence now a wide and ever-growing English reading public, and if the Anglo-Indian Press is to have the influence, it ought to exercise upon the opinion of these people, in a transition period that is not without its problems, it is necessary that the journals should be brought within reach of the new public. It is of considerable interest, therefore, to find that with the beginning of this month an old and honourable tradition in Anglo-Indian journalism—perhaps the oldest—has assumed a new lease of life—or rather has had a vigorous rebirth in a form adapted to the new conditions of existence. The *Bombay Gazette* ... has now changed hands, and appears in an enlarged form as an anna paper. It is another sign of the necessities of the new journalastic conditions in India that the paper has been acquired by a syndicate. In appearance it is really a bright new paper, but its policy remains unchanged and independent. In its new form and the larger possibilities of usefulness now open to it the future prosperity of the *Bombay Gazette* seems to be assured. The first number of the new series makes an excellent impression, and that the paper in its improved phase will add to its already notable record we have not the least doubt.

The *Madras Mail* of Tuesday evening says:—The *Bombay Gazette* received to-day is the first number issued by the new proprietors, a Syndicate of representative business men in Bombay. The paper is vastly improved in appearance and in the matter of its contents. Its price, too, has been reduced to an anna. The new proprietors are evidently sanguine as to the effect of this change, for they say:—"In future it will reach the hands of every English-reading man and woman, rich and poor, in the British Empire. No home will be complete without it. Its conductors will render it indispensable,

The Hindu:—Under the heading, "a New Paper with an Old Name" a very interesting sketch of the history of the *Gazette* is given in the first number of the new series. . . . We are glad to read in the statement of its future policy the following:—"As to the journal's dealing with Native aspirations—still having that great object in view—it will do all it can towards promoting friendly feelings between the various sections of the Indian people and between them and European sojourners in their country. In conclusion, it is observed that the conductors are asking themselves

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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.

It has become the fashion with a certain type of publicists to proclaim that the Moslem peoples have degenerated past possibility of recovery, and that Islam as a worldforce, a religion to be reckoned with, is doomed. This, however, is not a doctrine which the closest observers of present-day Mohammedan peoples find themselves able to support. An unbiassed examination into the conditions of Moslem countries, not merely those under European domination—India, Egypt, Algiers, but even the more backward Turkey, will prompt the conclusion that Islam has a very real future before her. The religion which within three human generations spread from Arabia to the confines of India in the East and to the Pyrenees in the West, which established at Damascus, Bagdad, Cordova and Cairo a civilization more splendid than any of which contemporary Christian Europe could boast, contains too vital a force to be extinguished after little more than a thousand years. It has declined in power and intensity, may be, but is even now undergoing revival by contact with the culture of the West. However moribund in itself, Moslem Society is being stimulated and regenerated by this contact: Mohammedans are assimilating European culture without severing their connection with the past. The result must be a new Islam, not the extinction of Islam. At present this movement is in its infancy, for European attempts to transform Eastern Society are hardly more than half a century old. During the last two decades of this half century especially the renovation has been most rapid and clearly marked, and in face of these facts he would be a rash prophet who to-day persisted in the prediction of a progressive decay for the Moslem world. A still more extended loss of political independence may be the condition of effective regeneration, but whether this be the case or not, a social, intellectual, and, probably also, a spiritual revival has already begun, and must continue. This awakening is not so surprising as it may seem. Islam is *in esse* no more antagonistic to knowledge than Christianity. The Prophet most emphatically says "Knowledge is the ideal of the Mussalman; he must seek after it even if it be conveyed by the mouth of an atheist." The Koran urges its votaries to "seek knowledge, even, if need be, on the borders of China," and again, to "seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave." And the early Kaliphs, whether in Bagdad or Cordova, ably carried out these precepts. The Arabs were the pioneers of science in the days when Europe was wrapped in gloom and steeped in ignorance: liberal courses of study were pursued at the capitals of Saracen power, and even women distinguished themselves as lecturers and as poets. Gradually, however, the Mohammedan peoples succumbed to a narrow hierarchy and an illiberal social system. Religion ceased to work hand in hand with intellect, faith and fanaticism, as in Europe before the Reformation, overcame the thirst for knowledge, and Mohammedan civilization crystallized into its familiar unprogressive oriental form. With the growth of the harem system society changed for the worse, and with the assertion of undue power by the priesthood, knowledge was subordinated to religion. Political forces accentuated the decline. The once glorious Kaliphate was split up and a number of separate units, and oriental despotisms of the most exaggerated type assisted the national decline of Arabs, Turks and Persians. From the end of the seventeenth century this decline became so marked that onlookers judged it incapable of arrest. The decay of Moslem States began to attract the attention of Europe, and one after another Egypt, India, Turkey, Persia succumbed in whole or in part to the more forceful kingdoms of the West.

This very contact with the West, however, while it resulted in the political subjection of several Mohammedan States, galvanized into life the long dormant activities of the Moslem peoples. The influence of Western culture has caused a revival which might else have been postponed for ages, and the awakening of the Moslem intellect after its long sleep demonstrates clearly enough that Islam is not necessarily the foe of knowledge. Throughout the world Mohammedans are awaking to the fact that their long cherished civilization is narrow and insufficient. The boundless conceit which of old despised and belittled the achievements of Western culture is gradually but surely melting away, and a wide-spread appreciation of Western civilization is taking its place. "Fifty years ago," a great authority assures us, "even amongst the most advanced thinkers of Western and Central Asia I found not a single one who would admit the superiority of modern European views of life above those of Islam." Now an increasing number declare that their culture can no longer compete with the demands of modern times "They admit that the Moslem world, if it is not to be utterly annihilated by the West, must of necessity accept the proffered innovations, and that this is the easier as the fundamental principles of the Prophet's doctrine in no way forbid or hinder the cultivation of arts and sciences and modern progress in general." The progressive spirit is of course more common in India, Egypt, and Algeria, countries now thoroughly inoculated with Western culture and liberalism, but it flourishes also amongst the Tartars of South Russia and in Turkey. Little need be said about the Moslem awakening which has taken place under the British flag. In India Moslems are more and more participating in the proffered liberal education, an act of wisdom to which this hitherto backward section of the Indian population has been encouraged since the days of the sympathetic Mayo. The new system has produced a host of scholars and public servants and is gradually leavening the whole mass. In Egypt also the lethargy of Islam is becoming a thing of the past. The inhabitants are taking a larger share in the development of their country, the inculcation of Western ideals, by example and education, is producing an activity and progress unprecedented in the valley of the Nile. Moslems at Cairo have assimilated the modern spirit and are testifying to the completeness of their awakening in an influential and liberal native press. At the same time they cling to their religion, and it is clear that Islam has gained in vitality and force by its contact with the West. The argument receives even more substantial proof from the case of Turkey, for in Egypt and in India the reforming spirit has been directly introduced by a foreign government, whereas the Ottoman Sultan has, with rare exceptions, opposed it with all the weapons in his power. Notwithstanding, the desire for radical reform in accordance with Western ideas is shared by a powerful party of Turks, who realise to the full that their country can no longer with safety shut herself out from the current of progress. But so great and so many are the obstacles to reform that little has as yet been achieved. With the rare exception of Sultan Mohamed, the Turkish sovereigns have been ill fitted by education and character to cope with the situation, while the tradition of absolutism has proved well nigh indestructible. The honest and patriotic efforts of Midhat Pasha were doomed to disappointment, and the present Sultan has made it his aim to prevent all expression of national or liberal feeling. But the stricter the prohibition, the greater the desire to acquire the prohibited knowledge; and the young Turks of the present day pursue every kind of study that points to political and liberal ideas. The urgent necessity for a constitutional regime can therefore certainly not be suppressed much longer. "European culture and Asiatic despotism cannot agree for very long together." The writings of Kamal Beg, the Turkish poet, have created a perfect revolution in the minds of his compatriots, while a host of liberal Turks are directing their onslaughts at the existing system through the medium of Turkish newspapers safely printed in Cairo, Geneva, London and Paris. Something must come of these attempts, and whether Turkey shall lose her independence or not, the transformation of Moslem Society, now proceeding elsewhere, must eventually be extended to the dominions of the Turk. The same revival may be predicted for Afghanistan and Persia, both at present totally uncivilized.

The reform movement however to be successful requires the leadership of these backward countries to be placed in liberal and energetic hands. Granted the continuance of autocratic power in Turkey, Persia, Morocco and Afghanistan it is difficult to see how the reforming efforts can be successful. Oriental rulers cannot be expected voluntarily to abandon their autocracy, nor so long as they are supported by armed forces chosen from among the least enlightened of the population will they let concessions be extorted from them. Even if by some miracle a series of liberal and capable Princes were to arise, it is doubtful whether they would possess the wisdom and the knowledge to constitute liberal western governments or to graft modern culture upon their Asiatic stock. Such a task, it would seem, can only be entrusted with a prospect of success to the culture-bearers of the western world. No Turkish or Persan sovereign could in the nature of things so thoroughly transform and revive Moslem Society as the English have done in India and Egypt, or the French in Algeria, Hence it is no act of rashness to predict that "the still independent Moslem countries will sooner or later have to buy their moral and material union with modern culture at the cost of their political independence, and the transition from one culture to another will have to be accomplished under foreign rule." The Turkish reforming spirit is a sign of the times, but we fear that it has arisen too late. In Persia there is no pretence of organized government and the liberal reforms which educated Persians urge need to be achieved under the conquering arm of Russia and of England. Morocco will attain her salvation under the French republic and Afghanistan must eventually be brought more closely within the Indian political system. Still Islam will profit from this closer contact with Europe. Moslems will undergo a moral, social, and intellectual regeneration such as will enable them in the far distant future to start afresh a career of independent political greatness. The course of reform cannot now be checked, and the more thoroughly it is accomplished, the more prosperous will the future of Islam be. That it will be effected thoroughly, and probably through the medium of at least temporary political subjection, there can be little doubt. Nor can it be contested that Islam will emerge from the period of tutelage freed from those weaknesses and divisions which have so paralysed her in the past. It is only because the Moslem races and communities have hitherto been backward in the course of progress that a future has been denied to Islam by superficial prophets. Now, however, she is being swept into the current, and must be borne along even if it be against her will. Asia, once the mistress of Europe, must in turn be the pupil of Europe.

EGYPT AGAIN.

We have from time to time referred to the remarkable progress that has been made in Egypt as shown by various statistics. As a result of the stride made the country has more and more engaged the attention of the financial public so that expert investigation has taken place analysing the state of affairs in their successive stages and setting forth the lines along which prosperity has been reached and along which it can be still further improved. The prosperity of the country dates from the decision to construct the Nile dam, judging that it was a sign of England's intention to make her occupation permanent instead of temporary. Whatever feeling there may have been against this in certain quarters, it is quite clear that it gave the agricultural population a sense of security which before was unknown. The immediate effect was the unlocking of capital which had long lain mysteriously hidden. As a result the price of land has risen wonderfully, often as much as £40 per acre, but without in any way deterring even the poorest from acquiring land, partly on their hoarded savings and partly out of resources obtained from the village money lender, the latter as great a bugbear as he is in India. The rate of interest charged by the Agricultural Bank never falls below nine per cent and that charged by the money lender ranges high, between ten and twenty per cent., so that the only chance for the prosperity of the Fellaheen is quiet government and progress in public works of agricultural advantage. But having obtained so much, having been enabled to appreciate the greater part of the Government of the country, he has become imbued with a spirit of unrest which it is not hard to trace back.

The aggressive move of Turkey was not made without due preparation. Subsequent disclosures point to the fact that a very potent Islamic crusade had been quietly made and reliance was put upon religious fanaticism to secure the position which would have made Turkey appear as the righter of wrongs rather than the thief of territory. In the uproar which would have followed, had the Egyptians risen to help Turkey at the proper time at the Tarbeh incident the initial cause of the dispute might well have sunk into insignificance. The show of force made by Great Britain had the desired and expected effect on the Porte, but the seed of discontent had been sown in the ignorant Fellaheens who have now exceeded the bounds of murmurings to open insurrection. What dangers lie ahead of such a state of affairs being permitted was clearly shown a few weeks ago, and Sir Edward Grey in his excellent appeal to the House of Commons is but voicing what all, who have studied the question of the ruling of such countries have long realised. It is pleasing to note the tenor of the House in receiving Sir Edward's explanation. In no way has he exaggerated the difficulties which lie before the British Government in the matter and by politely protesting against the senseless clamourings of those who know nothing whatever of the matter and whose only policy is "submit to anything abroad," he has done much to lighten the labours which are bound to fall on the Foreign Office. We sincerely trust that the announcement of danger, which has been made, will effectually stop the asking of questions which are both undesirable and useless. To dub those who protested against the recent executions "weak minded sentimentalists" was to use mild language. We refuse to believe that the country has sent the Liberal Party to power in order to undo the Imperial work which is not of Party but of generations. Sir Edward Grey has upheld the action of the trial and has now stated clearly and well that the Government is cognisant of what lies before it. Considering how and when we acquired our supremacy in Egypt this is the last time on which vacillation should be shown. By a display of firmness to-day can be averted trouble, the end of which cannot now be foreseen. And that is the policy which is promised and the only policy which can be accepted.

MR. J. MEANAY is appointed provisionally a Consul for Spain at Bombay.

LORD KITCHENER is likely to leave Simla for a short tour a few weeks hence, returning by October.

THE Viceroy's autumn visit to Kashmir will probably extend over the greater part of the month of October.

A SHORT Bill, dealing with the inspection of steam boilers in the Central Provinces, has been drafted by the Legislative Department.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden on Thursday at 5-30 p. m.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in harbour yesterday from England by the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer Arabia, were—Sir R. S. Benson and Mr. Justice Boddam.

RULES recently issued by the Madras Government for the conduct of elections of Municipal Councillors state that a register of persons entitled to vote at elections should be prepared and maintained in every Municipality.

THE Government of India have decided that men transferred from the Native Army to the Supply and Transport Corps to serve in the ranks of native officers, quarter-master and *kot daffadar*, are entitled to count their combined regimental and departmental service for pension and gratuity.

FROM the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 304 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 378. The death-rate was 38·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 34·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 8, small-pox 2, fevers 91, bowel-complaints 75, and other causes 202.

THERE was a good deal more shrewdness than Count Witte has ever given us reason to expect from him in the remark he made the other day at Vichy to a *Matin* correspondent—"History showed that the greatest national misfortunes were due to big ideas in small heads." I might be possible to illustrate that saying from current British politics.

THERE is no truth in the report that a Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held at Ootacamund in the last week of August or first week of September. The Bill amending the Planters Labour Act will not be considered before the planters have had the opportunity of discussing it at the Bangalore U. P. A. S. I. Meeting. The Bill has afterwards to be approved by the Government of India. Nor are there any other Bills now with the Madras Government for preliminary discussion by the Council, except the Motor Bill, which is not of sufficient urgency to justify calling a Meeting at so inconvenient a time of year.

The *Wesser Zeitung* says that the negotiations between the Hansa Line and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in regard to the reduced rates offered by the latter between Hamburg and India have again fallen through, and the rate war, therefore, continues.

THE Rev. R. H. Courtenay, in a sermon at Rangoon recently, referred to the popular sin of healthy officials obtaining medical certificates of ill-health in order to secure leave. Mr. Courtenay says a Rangoon paper, has big business on hand if he desires to purge a British Colony of the most popular and available method of securing a holiday, for there is no disguising if that our Empire is steeped in this deadly and artful sin and that a considerable number of sick-leave officials are terrible sinners, absolutely devoid of all feelings of compunction, remorse, shame or repentance, and altogether beyond the pale of reformation.

"AT 7-45 o'clock on July 2, writes J. L. W. from Fort Peshawar to the *Civil and Military Gazette* I noticed three sun spots quite distinctly with the necked eye, and on bringing a pair of glasses into focus, these spots were thrown out in bold relief. Their positions were as follows:—Considering the sun to be the dial of a clock: the largest was where the figure XII should be, the next in size at VII o'clock, and the smallest at III o'clock. I do not remember having read of sun spots being seen in India before, but I dare say it is most probable they have been seen. I may mention, there was a fairly thick haze at the time and the sun appeared to be a burnished golden disc. The temperature was markedly lower, with clouds of the cumulus type hanging about during the day."

As the result of some legal proceedings initiated by Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree, an advertisement has appeared setting forth an apology printed by *Reynolds's Newspaper*, for having reproduced from a Liberal morning paper a somewhat gross libel on that gentleman which appeared in August last. We called attention to the matter in January last when we reproduced in a note an apology and explanation published in the *Morning Leader* of Jan. 8, and commented on the scandalous nature of the imputations and the completeness of the vindication, after as the *Leader* stated, "a thorough investigation into the charge made against him"—Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. It will be observed that the *Reynolds's Newspaper* follows suit in admitting that the aspersions it had copied from its contemporary were "groundless imputations," adding than Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has invited us to fully convince ourselves as to the utter groundlessness of the insinuations, whichafter due investigation, we are satisfied were with, out founda tion." Thus, for the second time Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has obtained very complete reparation for a gratuitous libel. The result is due, not only to the intrinsic merits of his case, but also to the able and tactful manner in which it was handled on his behalf by Sir William Bull, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Bull & Bull, the well-known Solicitors.

KING HAAKON'S CORONATION.

Simple Ceremony at Trondhjem.

NORWAY'S CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

AMID the pealing of bells and the loyal acclamations of the people, the King and Queen to-day proceeded in State from the Stiftsgaarde, the residence of the Provincial Governor, to the Cathedral at Trondhjem where the Royal guests, Ministers, and a brilliant assemblage awaited the arrival of their Majesties.

The Bishop of Trondhjem and the other officiating high clergy received the Sovereign and his consort in a pavilion outside the Cathedral, and the Bishop greeted His Majesty with the words: "God bless your coming and going out, from now to all eternity."

A procession was then formed, and passed up the church to the alter, amid the solemn strains of the organ, the banner of the kingdom being carried by the Admiral and General in command. The service, which began immediately, was largely choral. After a hymn had been sung by the choir, the Bishop of Christiania delivered a sermon, choosing for his text Joel II., verse 21: "Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice, for the Lord will do great things."

A cantata was sung, and King Haakon, having taken his stand by the throne in front of the altar, the rite of coronation was performed by the officiating prelates, the Bishop of Trondhjem annointing His Majesty on the forehead and wrists, and saying: "May the Almighty God annoint you with His spirit and grace, and give unto you to reign with wisdom, power, and mercy, that the name of God may be hallowed and right and truth be confirmed to the benefit and happiness of the people and land."

The actual ceremony was comparatively simple. In its main lines it conformed closely to the primitive rites of the crowning of a Norwegian King in the fourteenth century, and in many ways closely resem bled our own service, except that the semi-priest-like nature of our regal vestments was absent. King Haakon, wearing a princely crown and robe, was met, with Queen Maud, at the western doors, while a "Cantate" is sung, then escorted to his throne on the northern daishis crown and robe were taken off. The regal mantle was placed upon his shoulders by Bishop Wexelsen, of Trondhjem and his head, wrist, temples, and breast anointed, while the Bishop of Bergen. His Majesty then received the crown, which was significantly handed to him by Herr Michelsen, the Prime Minister, and Dr. Wexelsen. After the Bishop had placed it upon the King's head with an appropriate prayer the sceptre was similarly given to him. The orb—which is known to Norwegians as an "aeble" or apple, a fact which has given rise to some confusion in England—was then handed to him, only to be surrendered a moment later for the sword, which latter was, however, exchanged again for the orb, while a herald cried aloud, "Now is Haakon the Seventh crowned King of Norway, be and no other," and fanfares of trumpets pealed through the cathedral, and was taken up outside, as news of the coronation to the thousands waiting outside. An anthem and a few more prayers followed and the King was blessed.

Queen Maud then exchanged her princely robe for the Royal mantle, and was duly anointed upon her head, wrist, and the temples. Her own emblems were handed to her, the crown, sceptre, and orb, which were made for Queen Josephine's coronation in 1846. These were given to her by the Bishop of Christiania. It is a pity that they were not received from the Bishop of Hamar as at the last coronation. Hamar was the bishopric established by Nicholas Breakspeare, our only English Pope, as the centre of the re-evangelisation of Norway in 1152, and has thus an intimate connection with Queen Maud's own country. Her Majesty then received the benediction, and the service came to a conclusion amid the cheers of the soldiers and of the vast gathering outside.

The blade of the King's sword is that worn at the Battle of Leipzig by Carl Johan. By this monarch the crown, of which the chief jewel is an enormous chrysoberyl, presented by the Brazilian Consul of the time—the orb and the ointment horn used by the bishop, were all presented to the cathedral for perpetual use at Norwegian coronations. A new Royal banner suited to the new regime has been embroidered for this occasion.

Trondhjem is crowded with visitors from inland farms, and the faces of its well-preserved citizens are outnumbered by those of the wrinkled and sallow farmers who have come in to see the hopes and ambitions of fifty years thus happily achieved. The King and Queen are boisterously received whenever they drive out, but otherwise there is little outward merrymaking among the multitudes. They have come together to celebrate their new independence, and the occasion is for them too solemn for exuberance. The streets are decorated simply, but with excellent taste, and the emblems of England and Denmark are given the first place of honour. Unfortunately, rain fell, and the thunder of guns was drowned in that of the heavy clouds overhead.

Trondhjem has a strange position among the cities of this world. It is a little difficult, even during this, the longest day of the year, for a home-keeping Englishman to picture to himself this busy and isolated outpost of civilisation upon which the sun set last night past eleven o'clock, and rose again before one. To watch the sunset turn to sunrise seems almost a more extraordinary freak of nature than at the North Cape to see the sun at midnight dip downwards, hesitate before the northern horizon is reached, and then begin again his daily round. It is hard to believe that the sun does not set in the west, and then to find him after a few score of minutes reappearing a few degrees away from where he set is something of a shock. All the late afternoon he slants unwillingly and slowly over the Fosen Fjeld, and at last "sounds" like a whale in a crimson flurry, leaving his path below the sea marked with blood, and blowing again his scarlet fountains of light before the traces of his sounding have disappeared.

Such is the almost complete loop of sunlight which at this midsummer season snares the grey walls and turrets of the greatest northern cathedral. There is no night, and those accustomed to lower latitudes have to sleep as best they may in the sunlight. Trondhjem fills a triangular peninsula of which the southern corner is occupied by the cathedral. The rest of the town is laid out in broad streets on a gridiron plan, not for the most part of stone or brick, but presenting a more solid appearance than such houses usually offer. The streets are wide, and are generally lined with acacia trees, the shops are good, though they are naturally best equipped with necessaries for ships and sportsmen. The King's Palace here, the Stiftsgaard, is a fairly large and plain wooden structure in the centre of the town, dating from 1770. It is painted white and the glazed maroon tiles with which it is roofed are characteristic of the place; in the rear is a small, well-wooded garden.

But the centre of interest in Trondhjem is the cathedral: there is, indeed, nothing in Scandinavia which approaches it in architectural or historic importance. In size it probably is about the same as Carlisle, but Norse history has been built into it stone by stone in a degree that suggests Westminster Abbey rather than any other building of Christendom. Originally founded by King Olaf Kyrre as a shrine for that somewhat irregularly canonised saint, King Olaf, it has grown repeatedly until the present dimensions have been reached. Again and again it has suffered from lightning, fire, and pillage, and it would be difficult to-day to discover anywhere above-ground the traces of the original building which, somewhat in the manner of Becket's Crown at Canterbury, has long been incorporated in the cathedral in the form of an octagonal Lady chapel at the east end of the choir. In style the present building may be said to be Early English in general construction, with late Norman doorways and windows at the transept ends. The south door of the choir shows in the strongest way the influence of Amiens and Northern French Gothic. Inside, the Early English character predominates.

All this part of the cathedral has undergone thorough and careful restoration during the past thirty years: the word should almost be rebuilding, so entirely have the traces of the finger of time been banished from the walls. But the west front remains still untouched, and remains, beyond question, the most interesting part of the building, though it now hangs over some four feet, and has to be supported by baulks of timbering. The arcading and carving of this deeply-recessed arch is still extremely beautiful, and at this moment presents a curious sight, with the baulks neatly edged with leaves of greenery, and the central gate overhung with a scarlet canopy. Inside are the cathedral tombs, and the floor of the church has been arranged for the accommodation of those invited to be present at the coronation, but otherwise there has been little attempt at decoration.

THERE was some plain speaking at the dinner of the Imperial Industries Club at the Criterion Restaurant. Sir Geoge Hayter Chubb, president, occupied the chair, and in opening the discussion expressed regret that there was a section of the Dutch in South Africa who were anti-English. He thought what was wanted was a large influx of Englishmen into South Africa. (Cheers.) Something should be done to better the arrangements for the transportation of goods into the country. Mr. W. Garland Soper said that if South Africa was going to die, it would not be the fault of South Africans, but of the many physicians who were bent on doctoring them. (Laughter.) At the present time they were being governed by Commissions. Sir William Arbuckle, Agent-General for Natal, remarked that they had spent nearly £500,000 in trying to get labour other than Chinese in South Africa, but had been unsuccessful. Sir Alfred Hume had not the slightest hesitation in saying that there had been no Government which had done so much harm to South Africa as the present Ministry. (Cheers.) The Colonial Office was now called "Climb Downing Street." (Loud laughter.)

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15 (*Morning Post*).—The tension in the Duma has considerably increased in the last two days owing to the strong feeling and striking unanimity shown yesterday over the questions of the contemplated trial of 12 members and the executions at Riga. To-day it is even stronger in regard to the Jewish massacre at Bielostok. Widespread rumours are circulating that the Duma will be prorogued on June 15 (O.S.) or in a month's time. Prorogation now, at the commencement of its work, is considered to be equivalent to dissolution. The troops in several towns have manifested discontent and a mutinous spirit. The Bourse is weak. The Moderate members of the Duma are anxious. From accounts of Conservative landowners arriving from the country in the south and west the attitude of the peasantry is menacing. They expect much of the Duma. The Government is most optimistic.

On the 17th a *Times* correspondent telegraphed:—Bielostok is drenched with Jewish blood, and other massacres are imminent. The Government's blindness and incapacity have again stirred the nation into revolt, and the whole length and breadth of the empire is blotched with disturbances and strikes which are bound to develop into a general uprising.

The authorities are powerless, the troops are mutinous, there is anarchy everywhere, and the Duma, the sole beacon-light of hope, is on the point of being extinguished.

There is only one means left of preventing a catastrophe, only one chance of bringing the Government to listen to reason. That is the fear of a financial crisis. The newspapers claim that the Government is already anxious to replenish its coffers. The last loan was negotiated on the understanding that it would not be directed against the Duma. The foreign bankers must now realise that they were deceived and may be expected to act accordingly. This is already indicated by the fall of Russian bonds abroad, and the Bourses of St. Petersburg and Moscow are bordering on panic.

The *Retch* urges Great Britain to cancel the naval visit, which under present conditions might be regarded as an act of discrimination in favour of the bureaucracy.

Considerable unrest is reported in Moscow. Large meetings of workmen have been dispersed by troops.

The disaffection in the army and navy is assuming a very serious character. A Cossack detachment refused to fire on a meeting of strikers in Odessa, who cheered them and hoisted the red flag. The Cossacks insisted, however, on its removal. The sailors at Kronstadt declare that they will not tolerate interference with the Duma.

As regards the Bielostok massacre, of which a brief report appeared in our "Morning's News" last Friday, the *Times* correspondent wrote on the 17th:—The massacre of Jews at Bielostok far eclipses in horror and in dastardly premeditation all the previous outrages which have disgraced Russia under bureaucratic rule. It is now known and officially admitted that the massacre was planned a whole fortnight beforehand. A Jewish deputation even asked the Governor of Grodno to take preventive measures, and was assured that nothing would happen. It is now officially admitted that the telegram issued by the St. Petersburg *Telegraph Agency*, alleging that Jews fired upon a religious procession, that two priests were blown to pieces by a bomb, and that several children were killed, was a baseless fabrication. Yet this telegram was marked "official" and the news was spread broadcast among the surrounding villages, with the result that peasant mobs began murdering Jews outside the town. It has now been ascertained that several regiments quartered in Bielostok were used, not to check the massacre, which consequently lasted three whole days, but to fire indiscriminately on Jewish houses, thus completing the work of ruin and bloodshed.

Had we been living in the days of Kishineff and Gomel, it is more than likely that the first mendacious reports would have been adhered to; but the authorities apparently realised that the comparative freedom now enjoyed by the Press, and, above all, the full investigation by the Duma, would place them in a most awkward predicament, and have made a tardy retraction. The leading Anti-Semitic organ, the *Novoe Vryemea*, however, gives the whole case away by declaring that the massacre of the Jews was a retribution for the recent murder of the popular police official, M. Derkacheff. This version is borne out by numerous telegrams stating that the police and gendarmes openly announced that they would teach the Jews a lesson, and distributed proclamations inciting the Christians to exterminate the Hebrew population. But the Jews disown the slightest responsibility for M. Derkacheff's murder.

According to the accounts of special correspondents at Bielostok, the mob began on June 14 by pillaging the gunsmiths' shops and then systematically wrecked every house and shop in the seven principal streets, working in detachments of 10 to 15. The mob returned on the following day and burned down what remained. It is difficult to estimate the number of victims. The food is placed at several hundreds, and according to one account 600 Jews were killed and wounded. Whole families were murdered and their bodies thrown out of the windows. The hospitals were soon overcrowded, and wounded had to be sent to the neighbouring towns. Six thousand Jews are said to have taken refuge in the forests. Continuous butchery lasted eight hours. Neither the soldiers nor the police interfered.

The *Retch* cites a passage from Senator Turan's report on the Kieff massacre which may well apply to Bielostok:—"The culprits would ascend the stairs and fire into the street in order to provoke a volley from the troops and then proceed to pillage the house under the pretext that it had been used by revolutionaries."

June 18.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* learns on good authority that the Government has abandoned the intention of dissolving or proroguing the Duma. It appears to have been at last understood at Peterhof that such a step would bring financial disaster and an internal upheaval. But, although the Duma is to be allowed to remain, it has been decided to issue a manifesto against it declaring that its agrarian proposals will in no case be adopted. There was a heavy fall in prices on the St. Petersburg Bourse on the 18th.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent telegraphed on Monday that a meeting of the Labour Party which I attended yesterday in Finland, a resolution was passed repudiating the loan made by French and English bankers, as having been made without the consent of the people and used by the Government for purposes of repression. This is insignificant in itself, but the party intends to introduce this motion in the Duma. The list of disorders in various parts of the country has never during last year so great as it has been in the past week.

Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons on Monday, in reply to questions, that the Government could not undertake to make representations to Russia in regard to the treatment of the people of the Russian Empire by officials before the British Fleet is sent on a visit of ceremony to Kronstadt. He had no Official information in regard to the report that the massacres which had occurred were countenanced by the Russian Government.

Energetic representations, *Reuter's Agency* Understands, have been made to the British Foreign Office regarding the massacre of Jews at Bielostok, and pressure is being exercised through the great Jewish financial houses with a view to preventing the occurrence of similar events in other towns in Russia. Lord Rothschild was at the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon and discussed the question with Sir Edward Grey.

New York, June 20 (*Times*).—Eminent Jewish financiers in London, Berlin, and Paris are see

FANATICISM IN EGYPT.

SIR E. GREY UPHOLDS THE COURT'S DECISION.

A True Imperialist.

ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR FIRMNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

Sir E. Grey replying to questions in the House of Commons regarding the trial at Dinshawi of the prisoners connected with the Tanteh outrage, said that the Court had full discretion relative to the punishment to be inflicted, and Lord Cromer had informed him that no European in Egypt was more popular with the Egyptian or of higher character than Mr. Machell, the British Consul.

LONDON, JULY 5, 10 P. M.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir E. Grey begged the House not to pass a hasty judgment on the Egyptian executions and not to embark on a discussion of so serious a subject at present.

He emphasized the newspaper reports of the executions as being inaccurate and deprecated unfairness to the Egyptian officials whom he eulogized. But there is, he said, a more serious ground, and all this year fanaticism in Egypt has been increasing and not confined to Egypt but is spreading to North-Africa. The recent attack on British officers, he said, would never have occurred a little while ago, and since the attack other significant attacks had been made on Europeans.

We may be, he said, on the eve of further measures necessary to protect Europeans in Egypt and if the House of Commons at this moment weakens or destroys the authority of the Egyptian Government you will be face to face with a most serious situation, because if fanaticism in Egypt overcomes the authority of the Egyptian Government, extreme measures will be necessary and we may be forced at any moment to take unconstitutional measures which we are bound to take in an emergency.

Lord Cromer was present in the House of Commons during the discussion.

ANOTHER SOLDIER ASSAULTED.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A private soldier in the Dublin Fusiliers while returning to camp in the Mex suburb of Alexandria was attacked by natives last evening and seriously injured.

PROFOUND SENSATION IN THE COMMONS

The speech of Sir E. Grey in the House of Commons, in view of the growing fanaticism in Egypt and North Africa, to do nothing to weaken the authority of the Government, created the most profound sensation and was listened to in dead silence, broken only by occasional approving cheers.

Mr. Keir Hardie said, in view of Sir E. Grey's appeal, he would not discuss the matter, but Mr. Dillon reverted to Egypt again and vilified Lord Cromer's Government.

Sir E. Grey said he was very sorry at the attitude Mr. Dillon had taken up, but could not reply to him without doing serious mischief.

THE TANTEH AFFAIR.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

FULL DETAILS.

An authentic account is now available of the outrage on British officers by Egyptians at Tantch. It appears that the officers were conveyed to the villlage where they proposed shooting, and where they had shot before, in the carriage of a native notable, and were accompanied by a policeman. As soon as they began firing, the peasants began to crowd round. In a short time a fire broke out in a threshing floor 80 yards away, and therefore could not have been caused by the officers. But that was the signal for attack which, beginning with throwing clods, developed into a determined general assault with bludgeons. The officers (says Reuter) endeavored to unload the guns, but one carried by a porter was snatched away before it unloaded, and went off in the assailant's hand, slightly wounding three men and a woman. In the meantime the officers were violently attacked, two of them, Capts. Bostock and Bull, getting away to a distance after a bad mauling. Capt. Bostock ran seven miles, swimming a canal on the way, to turn out the patrol. Capt. Bull followed, but was found later, lying unconscious, near the road, four miles from the scene of the affray. He died later. The crowd was got under control by the sheikhs and notables of the village, and was prevented from causing further injury to the officers.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed on June 20 :—The preliminary inquiry into the affair at Benishwai, in which Capt. Bull was killed and two others badly maltreated by Fellaheens, has been concluded. Everything indicates that the outrage was much more serious than at first supposed, and that it was prearranged. This time Lord Cromer is convinced of the bad faith of the natives. They will be severly dealt with, and the sentences will be carried out with military severity. I understand that the sentences will be carried out immediately, those condemned to death being shot in public. There will be no appeal. Mounted infantry are encamped in the vicinity of Benishwai, and a strong detachment of Egyptian troops have gone to preserve order during the trial, which will probably commence on Sunday. The accused number ninety-one. As the defence set up is that Capt. Bull died from sunstroke, the body being exhumed for an autopsy. Major Pine Coffin, who has arrived here, suffered more from concussion of the brain than from his broken arm. The coachman who drove the officers deposed that the officers fired only one shot at the pigeons, and when they went to pick the bird up they were assailed with stones and bludgeons.

The statements published in a London paper that 75 native officers of the Egyptian Army had been cashiered and that an anti-British conspiracy was being fomented by officers of the Egyptian army are absolutely unfounded, states a Reuter telegram from Cairo.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OMINOUS SIGNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Imperial Troops Warned.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Imperial troops at Bloemfontein and Harrismith and also a portion of the Pretoria garrison have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Natal.

THE CHINESE IN THE RAND.

End of Recruitment Fixed.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, said that the 30th of November had been fixed as the date for the stoppage of the recruitment of Chinese for the Transvaal.

SETTLERS IN EAST AFRICA.

Europeans First.

A WISE DECISION.

Mr. Winston Churchill replying to a question in the House of Commons said it was contrary to the policy of the Government to exclude any of His Majesty's subjects from mining, settling or acquiring land, but in view of the comparatively limited area of the East Africa Protectorate suitable for European reasonable discretion has to be exercised in dealing with the application for land from non-Europeans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONTEMPLATED ARMY REDUCTIONS.

More Responsibility, Less Strength.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The *Times* largely confirms the statement made by the *Tribune* on the 2nd inst. as to the contemplated reductions in the army and strongly emphasizes the danger of reducting our military standard to that of 1872, while the national responsibilities have increased immensely.

THE QUESTION OF TRAVELLING IN TIBET.

Reason for Dr. Sven Hedin's Delay.

PRESERVING ISOLATION.

Mr. Morley in reply to a question in the House of Commons said that Dr. Sven Hedin had been refused permission to enter Tibet for reasons of policy, in pursuance of which not even British are allowed to enter. The Indian Government favour exploration by qualified travellers, but the Imperial Government had decided otherwise, considering it advisable that Tibet should continue in isolation which the late Government favoured.

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY.

Sir Harry Johnston's Successor.

The Duke of Marlborough has been elected President of the African Society *vice* Sir Harry Johnston.

THE AMIR AT KABUL.

Detained by his Wife's Ill-health.

A POSSIBLE MOTORING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

The Amir Habibullah has remained at Kabul this summer owing to the illness of his principal wife, to whom he is greatly attached. The patient has been under the treatment of Mrs. VanIngen, the Lady Doctor of the Court, and is now recovering.

It is reported at Kabul that the Amir may possibly visit Jabl-us-Siraj, the new town in Koh Dewan of the Paghman range, in whose progress he is deeply interested. He would make the journey in the motor car presented to him by the Government of India during the Dane Mission.

Nothing is yet definitely known as to the rumoured visit to India.

SLANDERING JUDGES.

Allahabad Barrister Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

A Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court has given judgment, in the case in which Mr. Sarvadhicary, a Barrister, was called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the roll of the Advocates of the Court on the ground that he had written "scandalous and unbecoming remarks in reference to certain Judges of the Court" which were "calculated to bring the administration of Justice into contempt."

The Court has ordered that Mr. Sarvadhicary be suspended from practice for a period of four years.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Immediate Relief from the Monsoon.

NO RELIEF WORKS NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

It is understood that the programme of extended relief works in Rajputana, Central India, and Bundelkhand will not be needed as the drought had broken up. The demand for field labour is good and the fodder difficulty is rapidly passing away. Practically, all emigrants have now returned to their villages with the cattle that were taken to grazing grounds at a distance.

INLAND TELEGRAPH RATES.

No Hope for Early Change.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, JULY 6.

Replying to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the Director-General of Telegraphs writes that the Government of India have carefully considered the representation of the Chamber regarding the anomaly in the rates for Inland telegrams, that they recognise that an anomaly exists, which at some future time it will be necessary to remedy. They regret they are unable to make any reduction in the charge for additional words at present or to hold out hopes that it will be possible to do so at an early date.

THE COCAINE HABIT IN THE PUNJAB.

New Legislation Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

From time to time there have been references in the press as to the spread of the cocaine habit in India and to its pernicious results which have forced more than one local authority to take steps to combat the evil. Up to last autumn there was very little evidence of cocaine consumption in the Punjab and such burying and selling of the drug as went on was merely ordinary trade distribution. Since then the cocaine habit has undoubtedly taken root in and about Delhi as well as, it is said, in some of the Sutlej Native States and the practice has assumed such proportions that action to check it is necessary. Accordingly the Punjab Government, following the example of the United Provinces and Burma, proposes to introduce local legislation to amend the Excise Act so as to get fuller power in dealing effectively with the sale and consumption of cocaine.

IRRIGATION IN MADRAS.

Special Bill to be Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The Madras Government have drafted and have now under consideration an Irrigation Bill for the Madras Presidency. Madras is the only place in India which has not an Act for the regulation of irrigation. The Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council next cold weather.

SPECIAL EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

Grant for Agricultural College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 6.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned Rs. 76,000 as the budget estimate for Industrial and other Special Schools in the Province for 1906-7.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

CLEAR UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONGO QUESTION.

The British Fleet and Russia.

PEACE AND STABILITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement regarding the foreign policy of the Government. He emphasized the value as well as the unaggressive character of the British Alliance with Japan and the *entente* with France, and added that the latter will not be impaired by other developments in connection with Great Britain's policy.

He reminded King Leopold of Belgium that other people had rights in the Congo Free State and declared that His Britannic Majesty's Government did not trust in the efficacy of the projected reforms in the management of that State. Great Britain, he said, would readily join with the other Powers in pressing for a change in the system of Government prevailing in the Congo, but in view of the remarkable and welcome change in the attitude of the Belgian Parliament and the people and the fact of the desirability of Belgium taking over the Congo, His Britannic Majesty's Government preferred to wait before committing the British Government to take any definite steps with regard to the Congo.

Sir Edward Grey justified the proposed visit of the British fleet to Krunstadt and said that it would be exceedingly inappropriate not to visit the Russian ports of the Baltic which have not been visited since 1905. He has, he said, trustworthy information that the Russian central Government had not connived at the massacres of Jews at Bielostok. The intended visit of the British fleet was arranged long since and entirely without reference to the state of affairs in Russia and originated in a friendly spirit towards His Majesty the Tsar and the Russian Government and people.

Sir Edward said that he could not imagine the Russian Duma interpreting the visit of the fleet as Great Britain taking sides, which would appear so if the visit were abandoned.

The only safe rule with regard to Russian troubles, Sir Edward declared, was to avoid comment or interference.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

Temporary Commercial Truce Ends.

TARIFF WAR COMMENCES.

The temporary commercial arrangement between Austria and Servia ended last night, Servia refusing to pledge herself to purchase guns in Austria.

The tariff war has now begun.

ILLICIT LIQUOR IN POONA.

Smart Abkari Capture.

FIRST STILL IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

Before the City Magistrate to-day was heard the first case in which an illicit country liquor still was seized in the City in a raid by the Abkari Inspector McCarthy early yesterday morning. The accused was one Appaji Bhawrao Railidur, an Inamdar, residing in Kasba Peith whose house is surrounded by a wall and was difficult of access. The Abkari Officials however waited their opportunity and gained an entrance by scaling the wall of the adjoining house and swinging across to a landing reached a small window which was the only one kept open in the house. On entering the accused was discovered at work near the installation where a quantity of liquor was being turned out from tamarind, jaggery and a sprinkling of mhowra flowers. The liquor turned out was tested and found to be over proof The accused who was placed before the Magistrate admitted the manufacture but denied the sale. Accused was fined Rs. 100 and the apparatus with the liquor etc., found was ordered to be sent to the Collector, the Magistrate remarking that great credit was due to the Abkari Inspector who had a great deal of trouble in securing what was, he understood, the first illicit liquor still in the City.

THE BASHAHR RECALCITRANT HILLMEN.

Ringleaders Brought to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The ringleaders in the recet Bashahr disturbance were brought into Simla yesterday in charge of Mr. Iremonger, D. S. P., Sim la. They have been lodged in the Jail at Annandale, and will be given a rest until Monday when presumably they will be formally brought up before Major Douglas, Superintendent, Simla Hill States.

Y. W. C. A. BAZAAR AT SIMLA

Opened by Lady Minto.

A SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Her Excellency, Lady Minto with Lady Eileen Elliott opened a Bazaar in aid of Young Women's Christian Association in the Town Hall to-day. There was a large attendance and a considerable sum has been added to the Associations funds. Among the Still holders were Mrs. BeresfordLovett and the girls of the "Time and Talents Guild," Lady Tupper, Mrs. George Wilson and Lady Brooks The Luncheon stall was run by Mrs. Fred Rose and a cafe chantant by Lady Dane.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE.

Mr. R. Moss-King Goes Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 6.

Mr. R. C. Moss-King the first Assistant to the British Resident has left for England on leave. Mr. Moore the Collector, will act till Mr. Moss-King's permanent successor arrives which will probably be in October. Mr. Wilkinson, the District Superintendent of Police acts as Collector, District Magistrate and President of the Municipality.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy, after his tour in Kashmir in October, may possibly return to Simla for a few days.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Allahabad Loyalty Saves the Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 6.

A correspondent, writing in reference to the strike of the native station staffs on the East Indian Railway in the Dinapore district, says : "The strike would have spread all through the East Indian system but for the loyalty of the men in the Allahabad District, extending from Cawnpore to Mogal Serai. They remained staunch despite many and varied grievances. The stations in the Delhi District, above Cawnpore, were ripe for striking, waiting on the Cawnpore native station staff to give the lead ; but these held firm as most of the heads of branches are Europeans who are well liked by their subordinates. They worked shorthanded and sent men to work in place of the strikers. The Allahabad District Superintendent has written to his station staff complimenting them on their loyalty and assuring them that their conduct will be rewarded. The grievances of all are want of proper quarters, refusal of leave and family passes in real emergencies, and no increase in pay. These are now to be remedied."

PROSECUTION THREATENED.

It is reported that the native telegraph signallers who struck work on the Bengal and North-Western Railway are threatened with prosecution.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Babu Acquitted.

LUCKNOW, JULY 5.

Babu Ruharh Behari Lal, clerk of the Dilkusha Post Office, charged in company with G. W. Leach, the Sub-Postmaster, with criminal breach of trust, was yesterday acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

THE THEATRICAL COPYRIGHT SUIT.

Desired Injunction Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

Mr. Justice Bodily granted an injunction yesterday in the case of Maurice Bandmann vs. Fred Ellis, restraining the defendant from putting on the "Geisha" or any other pieces of which the plaintiff holds the Indian copyright. An interim order for costs was refused.

BIG JEWEL THEFT AT CALCUTTA.

Howrah's Unpleasant Reputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A jewel robbery has been committed at Howrah, by which Mrs. Henderson was robbed of jewellery worth Rs. 3,000. An ayah is suspected and is under arrest. Howrah, for some time past, has become the rendezvous of thieves who find hiding places in the Lillooah Forest.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT PLEADERS.

Grievances Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

A letter from the Secretary of the Pleaders' Library at the Calcutta Police Court says that the public is wrong in being under the impression that any friction exists between the Magistrate and the Pleaders. A protest was made by the Pleaders against certain grievances arising out of innovations recently introduced. These were pointed out and were promptly removed by the Magistrate, who hereby earned the best thanks of the Bar.

OFFICIALS AND EXTRA DUTIES.

Order of the Mysore Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 6.

The Mysore Government have notified that no Government Official shall accept other duties that are in the nature of private work, without the express sanction of the Head of his Department. Such sanction is liable to be withdrawn at any time if in the opinion of the Authority granting it, the circumstances require its withdrawal. Government Officials are not forbidden to serve local Municipal Boards, but the above rule will apply to such services.

ANOTHER RANGOON FIRE.

Heavy Loss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 6.

Another fire broke out in Rangoon last night, and two houses were destroyed causing damage to the extent of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. The fire Brigade were quickly on the scene and succeeded in a short time in putting the fire out, and thus prevented other property from falling a prey to the flames.

THE KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

Evidence of the Firemen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The Kodur railway collision case was continued at Cuddapah yesterday. Elliyya, the second fireman of the mixed train, in course of cross-examination said that there was no talk between him (witness) and the Chief Guard about any vehicles being taken by the engine driver. He merely asked the witness to communicate to the guard that he was taking away the engine to Kodur for water. He did not instruct him to obtain permission for the engine being so taken away. (Statement of this witness to the contrary made before the Magistrate at the joint enquiry was filed by the defence.) Witness continuing said before he returned the engine had gone away for water to Kodur. He made no attempt to overtake it. He did not find any wagons missing. When the engine returned it did not bring back any wagons. The engine came back alone.

Vasudewan, first fireman of the mixed train, said they took to Kodur only the light engine. Witness could not say that when he returned he observed any shifting of the vehicles left behind. He only saw a big blaze of fire and not any lautern or lamp on the wagons.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S HINDU GIRL'S SCHOOL.

A Liberal Subscriber from Coimbatore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

Mr. Maranna Gounden of Coimbatore heads the list of subscriptions towards Mrs. Annie Besant's Hindu Girl's School with a donation of Rs. 5,000,

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

A Record by S. I. Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The first bogie corridor third class carriage has been constructed at the Negapatam workshops within less than a month. This constitutes a record for South Indian Railway, if not for all railways in India. The carriage should be appreciated much by the native travelling public for whose comfort it is especially designed. Credit is due to the new Agent who is responsible to this addition to the South Indian Railway rolling stock.

BANK PROFITS IN MADRAS.

Almost a Record Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The report of the Bank of Madras for the past half-year ending 30th June provides for a dividend of 10 per cent. Profit of the Bank for the half-year under report was Rs. 5,57,911 which was the largest during past twenty years, except for the years 1889, 1897 and 1898 when money was exceptionally light and the average minimum rate of interest was 9·64, 9·98, and 11·08, as compared with 7.15 for the last half-year. The reserve fund has been increased by Rs. 100,000 and now amounts to Rs. 32,000,000 while a substantial balance of Rs. 2,64,000 has been carried forward to next half-year's account. The amount of Rs. 3,000,000 is set apart to pay a 10 per cent. dividend. The net profit for the half-year, was Rs. 5,47,000 as compared with the Bank of Bengal's Rs. 20,41,000, and the Bank of Bombay's Rs. 11,72,000, working out as follows :—As regards percentage on capital and percentage on capital in reserve of the Bank of Bengal 10·21 and 5·93, Bank of Bombay 11·72 and 6·20 and the Bank of Madras 9·11 and 6·01, respectively.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF COX & CO.'S CHEQUES.

Charge against a European Messman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 6.

The case against John Lloyd was proceeded with to-day before Major Jevers, Cantonment Magistrate. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Judge on behalf of Messrs Cox and Co. The accused was defended by Mr. Tripp, Barrister. The accused waived his right to be tried as a British-born subject. Mr. Bayley, Messrs. Cox and Co's attorney, examined, said he learned the three cheques viz., of 3rd December 1905 for £60, of of 4th January 1906 for £75 and of 3rd March 1906 for £100,, were forged. Both from London office and Captain Bayley. the cheques were placed at the credit of accused's account at Messrs. King, King and Co. Bombay, and were paid by Messrs. Cox and Co. in London through Lloyd's bank. The Hussars had repudiated the liability of these cheques. Witness also learned that the replies to Messrs. Cox and Co's. London office letters were also Forgeries,

Captain Bayley, the next witness, said the accused was his messman. Witness repudiated the cheques purporting to be signed by him as also the signatures on the letters. He could not swear who signed the cheques, but letters were in the accused's handwriting as also a confession. The accused told him that he had written the confession.

Major Denny, the next witness, stated he was asked by Messrs Cox and Co, when he was in London for an interview at which he discovered that several cheques, purporting to be signed by Captain Bayley since July 1905, had been negotiated although the latter was not then the Mess President. That was the commencement of the enquiry.

Cross-examination of all witnesses was reserved and the accused having nothing to say was committed under section 457 to the Hyderabad Sessions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Babu Gopal Chandra Bannaji, Additional Judge at Dacca and Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Captain R. W. Barton, 99th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

Lieutenants H. E. Henderson, 28th Mountain Battery and W. R. Carey, 53rd Sikhs, appointed to the Burma Military Police.

The Rev. R. Fraser officiates as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, vice the Rev. G.J. Cree.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Meanny is appointed provisionally a Consul for Spain at Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is granted privilege leave for three months ; Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert will act for Mr. Colvin.

Major H. L. Thowers is posted as Resident at Jaipur.

Mr. A. Williams, Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted leave for four months. Major C. Archer, C. I. E., will officiate.

Major Benn, C. I. E., is posted as Political Agent in Kelat and in charge of the Bolan Pass.

Captain MacPherson is granted leave for seventeen months.

Lieutenant Reilly, 128th Pioneers, is appointed Adjutant of the Mekran Levy Corps vice Lieutenant Brett.

Lieut. D. G. Wilson and Dr. G. Oliver are selected as probationers for the Political Department.

Khan Bahadur Hadji M. S. Ali Beg acts as Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta.

Lieutenant T. C. Burke, 125th Rifles, is confirmed as Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry vice Major Convan whose services are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Smith Dorrien, Commanding the Quetta Division, officiates as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Western Command vice General Sir A. Hunter on leave. Major Rooke, Indian Army, is permitted to retire.

VOLUNTEERS.

East Indian Volunteers Railway.—The Reverend A. B. Eastgate to be Honorary Chaplain.

Moulmein Rifles.—Mr. O. M. B. White to be second Lieutenant.

Bombay Rifles.—Lieut. T. Hardcastle resigns his commission.

Calcutta Rifles.—Captain R. A. Donnithorne, V. D. resigns his commission retaining his rank and wearing the uniform dress of the corps.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lieutenant E. J. Webb of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

OIL INSTALLATIONS AT MODY BAY.

Bursting of a Discharge Pipe.

ABOUT four o'clock yesterday afternoon a discharge pipe connected with one of the oil tanks belonging to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, and situated at Mody Bay suddenly burst and caused a considerable leakage of oil. On the occurrence being reported to Mr. Nicker, the Manager, and Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent, they immediately took steps to stop the leakage, and they succeeded in doing so in about three hours. In the meanwhile the oil which had leaked out was to a certain extent removed by means of cans and small tanks, and for this purpose a numerous gang of labourers were employed. The full capacity of the tank is given at eleven lakhs of gallons, and is considered to be one of the largest tanks on the premises

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Large Decrease of Relief Recipients.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The numbers in receipt of relief for the week ending June 30th are :—United Provinces, 123,000, which is a fall of 46,000 compared with the previous week ; 41,191 in Ajmer, an increase of 2,056 ; in Bombay 88,465, a decrease of 5,977 ; in Eastern Bengal and Assam 2,335, an increase of 1,658. In Rajputana and the Central India States there is a decrease of 12,519

The crop reports for the week state that abundant rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam and improved the conditions while in Bengal more rain is required for the transplantation of the winter rice. Throughout the United Provinces heavy, well distributed rain fell and ploughing and sowing for the autumn crops are being pushed forward vigorously while cholera is disappearing. The distribution of takavi and free grants from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust are being made for the purchase of seed and plough bullocks in Rajputana. Sporadic cases of cholera are still reported in Central India.

The general position is unaltered but good rain has fallen over the scarcity area and the autumn sowings have begun while in the Central Provinces the autumn sowings are in rapid progress everywhere and early sown crops are germinating well.

Everywhere all over the peninsula sowing and ploughing are in progress.

MORE HOPEFUL CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 4th July:—

General and beneficial rainfall during week in Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Baroda, moderate fall in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh Poona, Satara Kholhapur, Kutch and Mahi Kantha and slight in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Karnatak and Palanpur ; insufficient in parts of Karnatak, Poona, Satara and Nasik. Sowing generally in progress, except in parts Nasik and Poona were retarded owing to deficiency of rain, Seedlings thriving. Transplantation continues in Sind, Surat and Konkan. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in parts Karachi and Thar and Parkar. Supply of drinking water still insufficient in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Water increasing in irrigation canals, tanks and wells. Deficiency of agricultural stock being made good from takavi advances. Fodder continues scarce and cattle not yet improved in condition. Price of local fodder two to three times normal. Trade active and stock of food-grains in market ample. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee, in Deccan 28 to 57 per cent., in Karnatak 35 to 49 per cent in Gujarat and Konkan 20 to 40 per cent. and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 23rd ultimo—Dharwar 184, Phaltan 129, Miraj (Junior) 181, Kathiawar 1,033 ; total 1,527. Distress not acute. Agricultural labourers in fair to good condition. People on relief works generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Numbers on relief decreasing. Returning emigrants get sufficient employment in fields and on other works in their villages. No aimless wandering or emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan and Karnatak. Numbers on relief—British Distrcts—Deccan : works 20,394, gratuitous 38,333 ; total 58,727. Karnatak: works 14,072, gratuitous 15,482 ; total 29,554. Native States : works 5,543, gratuitus 3,108 ; total 8,651.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major P M Sykes, C M G, B.
Capt R E Lloyd, I M S, B.
Capt D B Blakeway, B.
Capt R M Dalziell, I M S, B.
Mr H R T S Perrot, B Cov.
Mr C A Barron, B Cov.
Mr J S Heaney, B Cov.
Mr S E Stinton, B Cov.
Mr M E Monks, B.
Mr St Q Byrne, B.
Mr N White, B.
Mr J C Grieff, B.
Mr A K Oliver, B.
Mr Rustomji Faridonji, B.
Mr C H Wollaston, B.
Mr A B Aitken, B.
Mr F J Harvey, B.
Miss G P Ross, B.
Mr L M Wynch, C I E, M Cov.
Mr F M Godney, Bo.
Brig-Gen F A Bowles, R A.
Major C M Eales, 41 Dogras.
Major G B Hingston, R E
Major H M Maxwell, I C V D.
Major L L Maxwell, 2 Lrs.
Capt E N Davis, 99 Inf.
Capt R M Carter, I M S.
Lieut C H Clutterbuck, I A.
Lieut C E Hunt, 34 Sikhs.
Lieut A F Stewart, S T C.
Commander W G Beauchamp, R I M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R H Jennings, C S I, B, furl to Oct 12, 1907.
Mr H F Samman, B Cov, furl to Nov 23, 1906.
Mr H Birrell, B Cov, 3 mo M C.
Mr B C Forbes, B Cov, 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C.
Mr S E Stinton, B Cov, 3 mo M C in continuation of priv leave.
Mr A W McNair, B Cov, 5 days' furl.
Mr H A Close, B, 7 weeks' furl.
Mr M H Stack, B, 3 mo special leave in continuation of priv leave.
Mr D R Wright, B, 3 mo furl on M C in continuation of priv leave.
Mr C E Cardew, B, 5 days' furl.
Lieut-Col M S Eyre, I M S, 6 mo M C.
Major H A Wilson, R E, 9 days.
Capt R L Benwell, 35 H, 4 mo.
Lieut H T Raban, Military Accounts Dept, to Oct 13, 1906.
Lieut H N Jackson, 26 Cav 3 mo M C.
Lieut H St G Pulford, 2-9 G R, 1 mo M C.
Second Lieut E J E Hawkins, 25 Cav, 3 mo M C.
Commander W G Beauchamp, R I M, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr T F Tebbutt, B.
Mr G A W Weston, B.
Mr D A Thomson, Bo.
Capt E C Maddock, I M S.
Lieut E J Burdett, 11 Rajpoots.
Lieut J St C D Stewart 37 Lrs.
Lieut D R W Gordon, 2-10 G R.
Lieut G D R Macmahon, 124 Inf.
Nursing Sister Miss L Tanner, Q A M N S.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Refund of Town Duty.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. J. E. Modi, Fourth Judge, disposed of the suit in which Trikamdas Mooljee and others claimed to recover refund of town duty from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, was for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiffs claimed to recover the refund of town duty in respect of certain goods exported by them over sea. The Refund Officer of the Municipality rejected the claim on the ground that though the form of declaration of the goods exported, was signed in the name of the plaintiffs' firm, the signature did not state by whom it was made. On the plaintiffs' moving the Municipal Commissioner against the order, he upheld it on the ground that the signature in question was not put by any partner of the plaintiffs, or by an agent authorized by them under a power of attorney.

His Honour in delivering his judgment said that every individual had the right at common law to do, by a duly authorised agent, any act which he might be required by any statute to do, unless upon the express terms of statute or by necessary implication therefrom he be required to do such act personally. The rules framed by the Municipality under the Municipal Act, which prescribed the conditions under which the refund of town duty was allowed, required the declaration in question to be signed in full by the "bona fide exporter." There was nothing in the rules requiring the signature to be put only by the "bona fide exporter" personally. The signature now in question was made by the plaintiffs' servant under their authority and was acknowledged by them to have been so made, and so the requirements of the rules were complied with. Again, it was not legally necessary that the plaintiffs' servant should have put down his name as the writer of the signature in question. His Honour accordingly entered a verdict for the plaintiffs with costs.

ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF A MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL.

We regret to hear a statement to the effect that a trusted official of the Bombay Municipality has disappeared this week, leaving his wife and children behind him. It is alleged that after receiving a cheque for Rs. 11,000 from a local firm, he applied for leave and has not been seen or heard of since.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"The Government are not getting on very well with their Education Bill." This remark has become stereotyped in conversation about politics, and the situation has been rendered more interesting by the manner in which the Nonconformist supporters of the Ministry have been showing their teeth during the past few days. But too much may be made of Nonconformists' disaffection. The "Free Church" people may threaten to withdraw their support from the Government unless they have their own way, but do they mean business? I doubt especially after the statement of Dr. Clifford the other day, that much as he dislikes the celebrated Clause IV, he would rather put up with it than see the Conservatives again in power. The Nonconformists will have to grin and bear it. If the Government were at the natural end of its life instead of at the commencement, the opponents of Denominational Education might proceed to extreme lengths, but that they will contribute to a defeat of the present Administration on the Education Bill as it stands is almost unthinkable. Certainly, Lord Hugh Cecil does not expect anything of the kind. In fact, he says it "cannot be doubted" that the present Government will last several years. So far Mr. Chamberlain stands almost alone in contemplating the probability of another appeal to the country next spring. In the same speech Lord Hugh made an interesting statement as to the future of parties. "He did not think that the Fiscal question would occupy the same position at the next General Election. It was possible that there would be a coalition between the Imperialist Liberal and the Conservative and Unionist Party. The reunion of the Unionist Party was most desirable." Ever since the Liberals returned to power with their enormous majority the possibility of a cleavage between its Right and Left Wings has been in men's minds ; but with the opposition party divided into two camps on the Fiscal question it is too early to talk about an alliance of Imperialist Liberals and Conservatives. If Tariff Reform were out of the way such a coalition might come about at no very distant date. But it is not out of the way and, if what occurred in the City recently is typical of Unionist feeling throughout the Kingdom, Tariff Reform is not likely to be out of the way for some time to come.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE EMPIRE.

The number of Liberals who cannot with any sort of fairness be discribed as "Little Englanders" is probably much larger than some people imagine, and if I rightly interpret the signs of the times there is a disposition on the part even of those leaders, who have not been conspicuous in the past for their Imperialism, of dissociating the Party as much as possible from extremists like Mr. Byles *et hoc genus omne* ; for example the speech made by Mr. Sydney Buxton, a Member of the Cabinet, on Wednesday, is not without a certain significance. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Victoria League, one of the few organisations managed entirely by ladies—I hope it is not too ungallant to say this—that can be considered a great success, and which aims at promoting, on non-party lines, more intimate relations between the Mortherland and her daughter colonies. Mr. Buxton, in commencing, said the Government desired, as far as it could, to eliminate party questions from its Colonial policy and from questions of Empire, and, with the exception of one or two questions about South Africa, that really prevailed at the present moment. They had been able to take foreign questions out of party purview ; and if they could show, as he hoped they might before many years were over, that general Colonial and Empire questions were also outside party purview it would be a feather in the cap of the league, which would have done something to bring about the solution which they all desired. It is true that Mr. Winston Churchill in his speech at the dinner of the New Reform Club—an institution which I believe dates from the Pro-Boer agitation—used some phrases that are likely to be resented in South Africa, but, read between the lines, his remarks generally were not inconsistent with Mr. Buxton's attitude. He meets the demand for immediate repatriating the Chinese coolies', bag and baggage, by saying that the powers of the Colon

to an altitude of some 1,000 feet, only half or two-thirds of which is climbable. What particularly struck Major Sykes about the interior was its hilly nature. one of these heights rising to upwards of 6,000 feet. Firdusi in his *Shahnama* refers to the district as Kalat and Charam, but its fame, as the mightiest stronghold of the East, only dates from the time of Tamerlane. He made no fewer than fourteen general assaults on Kalat without success, and as Major Sykes says; the "world conqueror was forced to retire defeated." [illegible] years later his nephew Amir Sheilih Ali escaped the natural bariers, but his arrows ran short [illegible] he had to surrender. A little later plague did [illegible] Tamerlane could not do. This disease carried [illegible] so many of the defenders that their leader, Ali [illegible] submitted to the invaders and was put to [illegible]. Nadirshah brought Kalab once more into [illegible] museum, used it for storing "the untold millions [illegible] India," and the celebrated diamond, the Daria-i-[illegible] ("Sea of light"). But his death by an assassin's hand prevented the great tyrant from realising his dream of closing his days in this safe retreat. The Hebrew writers "who will lead me into the strong city, and who will bring men into Edom?" came into Major Sykes's mind as they entered the fort and he recollected that Edom like Kalab-i-Nadiri was a natural fastness of extraordinary strength. In describing the Imaret-i-Nadir or Building of Nadir, Major Sykes says :—"The whole was cased externally with marble which with the utter disregard to means displayed by Orientals was quarried on Lumea near Tabuz and transported some 1,500 miles from the western to the eastern frontier of Persia by forced labour and, as Sir John Malcolm testifies, at the cost of much human misery." The whole structure is "interesting rather than striking ; indeed the design is mean and betrays no grandiose inspiration such as would be befitting to a thesaurus which included the Daria-i-Nur or the still more famous Peacock Throne." Major Sykes describes the tour which lasted 10 hours as one of the most interesting he has ever made. The rest of his lecture consisted of an account of a tour made late last autumn and including the chief centres of Khorassan. One of the speakers in the discussion unofficial, excused himself for uttering only a few commonplaces by fear of his masters at the Foreign Office. Sir Thomas Holdich who followed stated that he was under no such restraining influences and proceeded to reiterate with considerable vigour his well-known views in favour of linking up the Russian and Indian railway systems. Colonel C. E. Yate continued the discussion and Mr. Chirol, who writes better than he speaks, added a few words which I regret to say I only imperfectly heard. I did catch one thing which was interesting. Mr. Chirol, in the course of his recent wanderings in Iran, discussed the fortune of that country with one if its natives. The man seemed to take a pessimistic view of the situation. In the old days, he said in effect, there was always the chance of some powerful man arising to put things straight, but that hope was no longer left to the poor Persians owing to the pressing attentions of the two rival foreign nations.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The late Miss Manning was greatly missed at the annual meeting of the Indian National Association which was held in the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the Imperial Institute—or is it the London University ? One hardly knows which is which under the South Kensington partition—on Monday afternoon under the presidency of Sir Frederic Lely. The occasion was interesting for the unusual number of native gentlemen who spoke. Of the nine or ten speakers four were Indians—the Maharaja of Burdwan, Professor B. Parmanand, M. A., Yusuf Ali, and another whose name I did not hear. A great deal was said about the education of women —Mr. Whitworth, the well known Bombay Civilian, put in a cave at against the use of the ungrammatical and otherwise objectionable expression "female education"—and more than one of those who addressed the meeting called attention to the Miss Manning Memorial Fund which, I regret to say, does not advance by leaps and bounds. Seeing that it is proposed that the sum raised shall be devoted to scholarships, &c., for Indian women, it is to be hoped that enlightened native gentlemen will subscribe. The special resolution always submitted on these occasions in favour of extending educational facilities for Indian women was moved in an excellent speech by Mr. Yusuf Ali, and one regretted that it could not have been delivered to a gathering of his more unprogressive countrymen who argue that it is not necessary that their women folk should be taught like boys as they have not to earn their own living ——a very inadequate view of the purposes of education as the speaker pointed out. Professor Parmanand would have been more effective if he had not been so lugubrious. The burden of his speech was that all the misery and unhappiness of the people of India are due to the absence of proper "home life." I hardly suppose that he intended to imply that there are no people under the sun so melancholy as the inhabitants of India, but that is what his words conveyed. Mr. Theodore Morrison regretted that all the speaking on the occasion was not done by Indian gentlemen for they, after all, knew exactly where the shoe pinches—a knowledge not possessed at any rate by the male portion of the Europeans present. Mr. Morrison made a suggestion which some at all events will approve, namely that the time is coming when the exact form of imparting education to Indian women should be carefully considered. Shall it be on the lines of the system in force with regard to their brothers or shall it be orientalized, if I may use the expression ? Sir Frederic Lely reserved his remark until the close of the proceedings and was very brief, confining himself to emphasising the good work being done on behalf of Indian women in various parts of the Bombay Presidency. Amongst those present were Lady (Alfred) Lyall, Lady Scott, Lady Elliot, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Slater, Sir William Curzon Wyllie, and other friends of this most useful Association.

"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."

At the last moment I am in receipt of a copy of the 3rd Edition of the "Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, &c., in the India Office" by Mr. William Foster, the well-known Editor of so many volumes published by the Hakluyt Society and Superintendent of the India Office Records. Those who are familiar with the India Office in Charles Street are well aware of the great progress that has been made in recent years in beautifying its stately corridors and handsome rooms with the statues and numerous oil paintings from the old India House in Leadenhall Street, and with more recent donations and purchases of water-colours, prints, historical relics ; and above all by reinstating the beautiful suites of Chippendale furniture, stowed away as lumber in the "India Office Stores" on the Surrey side of the Thames, when the great remove was made from the City to Westminster, and there left to the spiders and the rats until re-discovered some years ago in the accidental manner I at the time described. Of course, even now the India Office cannot compare, for the historical and artistic worth of its paintings and statues and busts, with the Admiralty ; but it is astonishing what has been done for its furnishing and decoration in the last ten years, and excepting the Admiralty no other Government Office in the West End of London can compare with it for the taste and interest of its utilitarian and ornamental appointments. And now comes Mr. Foster's descriptive catalogue of them which by the fulness and accuracy of its information, may be truly said to be a history of the East India Company in "art-subject" lessons, and it brilliantly crowns the work of love he has for so many years devoted to making the India Office another example among public offices of "The House Beautiful". It is most suggestive and heartening to see how much of the contents of the India Office have been the contribution of private persons since the establishment of the office in Westminster. The list of these donors given by Mr. Foster numbers 43 and their donations 139. Of these 13 consist of a selection of the original water colour drawings by Dr. James Atkinson, illustrating the first Afghan War, presented by his father the Revd. Canon J. A. Atkinson D. C. L. and 42 of the donations are by Sir George Birdwood, and they consist of one entire short series of the "coloured-prints" engraved by J. Harris from the paintings of Henry Martens, illustrating the campaigns in the Punjab of 1845-46. These are now priced, in the print shops at £25 apiece ! Sir George also contributed a number of interesting portraits ; but his two most interesting gifts are the original water colour by T. H. Shepherd of the Directors' Court Room in Leadenhall Street—many of your readers will remember it at India Office, in the Council Room, and the companion pair of doors, emblematical mantelpiece [illegible] is a complete reproduction of the Old [illegible] in City—and the beautiful cameo [illegible] Hastings in the Library, one of [illegible] of the joint founder with [illegible] As the number of ob-

jects catalogued by Mr. Foster runs altogether to 368, it will be seen at once how great the obligations of the India Office have been to private enthusiasm.

OLLA PODRIDA.

General Sir Henry De Bathe, famous as a well known man-about-town, not so very long ago and as the father-in-law of Mrs. Langtry, entered upon his eighty-fourth year on Tuesday. This interesting event is made the subject of sundry gossipy paragraphs, in one of which the writer referring to Sir Henry's long descent tells us that "the De Bathes trace their ancestry back to the second century." Compared with this the people who came over with the Norman Conquerors must be regarded as mere parvenus. None of the paragraphs however, tell a story which is still popular I believe at "The Senior." In his early days Sir Henry met the late Duke of Cambridge in St. James's street and said to the illustrious Prince, "Where is Fernando Po, Sir ?" "How the devil should I know" was the Duke's characteristically blunt reply. "That" rejoined Sir Henry in a tone of mingled disgust and injured innocent "is exactly what I said and they plucked me for saying it." *Se non e vero, &c.*

Mr. Morley may be a doctrinaire, but he is evidently not a very nervous man. When he made his most admirable speech on Tuesday at the Asiatic Society, there was almost constant disturbance caused by workmen employed in rebuilding the adjoining premises. I must confess that these noises got on my nerves, but Mr. Morley went on unconcernedly and was not put off or put out in the least. Another trifling drawback to the otherwise perfect success of the meeting was the darkness. The room is a back one and is shut in by the adjacent buildings. One or two members tried to turn up the rather primitive lights of the Society, but did not succeed.

THREE NEW BOOKS.*

PRESUMABLY, as long as the English race exists, commentaries, biographies and critical analyses of William Shakespeare will be published. The volume, which now lies before us, does not lay claim to any marked originality, being essentially a hand-book to the works of the famous poet and dramatist, embodying all recent research in a form convenient to those who are embarking upon a study of the plays. Thus the author, Mr. Morton Luce, touches lightly on the Shakespearean age, next treats of the personal history of the great dramatist, then discusses the plays in general terms and follows this up with a series of careful analytical introductions to each play separately ; and finally, after discussing Shakespearean philosophy, ends the volume with a bibliography and notes on metre and versification. It is emphatically not the style of book that an ordinary reader will care for ; for it smacks far too strongly of the lecture-room, and reminds one of the notes which the student of Elizabethan literature would be likely to compile for the purposes of examination. On the other hand, it has a very distinct value for those who have not passed beyond the limits of the class-room and for those who may desire to seriously study the works of the immortal genius, whom Carlyle called "The brightest creature known to me in all this world." The volume is published at six shillings by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons.

From Mr. Luce's stockpot of matters Shakespearean we turn to a pleasant little treatise by Professor P. A. Wadia of the Gujarat College in Ahmadabad on the Philosophers and their share in the French Revolution. The object of the essay is to prove that the Philosophers, instead of being the cause, and the main cause, were only the manifestation of the revolutionary spirit which was agitating the French political atmosphere ; and far from leading that spirit, they were only led by it in turn. Thus Mr. Wadia with considerable acumen traces the existence under the *ancien regime* of those republican ideas which ultimately culminated in the appalling cataclysm which swept old feudal France into the limbo of the past ; while at the same time he shows that the republican ideas and sentiments discoverable in the works of the eighteenth century philosophers and publicists formed part of a general movement which began with the Renaissance and only ended with the expiry of the revolutionary period. Moreover, he insists upon the fact that revolutionary agitation is a peculiar trait of French history in general, and that the capture of the Bastille, the Versailles' mob and the Vagabonds of the great Revolution had their exact counterpart in the Parisian tumult of 1740, in the Versailles' mob of 1789 and in the Vagabonds of 1754. As to the charge so often laid against the Philosophers of undermining the Christian religion and fostering the growth of atheism, our author, quite rightly in our opinion, points out that they merely reflected the general tone of the day ; and that the disrepute into which the Christian religion fell prior to the outbreak was the outcome of what Carlyle picturesquely styled "The Church's scandalous collusion with the Treadmill." When the highest dignitaries of the Church, such as Cardinal de Rohan, "waltzed in Walpurgis-dance with quack prophets, pick-purses and public women," the bulk of both the *noblesse* and the *Parisdtat* were bound to adopt an attitude of irreligion which coloured the whole life and therefore the literature of the epoch. Mr. Wadia's well-written essay is a fair example of the historical spirit of the present day which, realising that huge world-histories like those of Gibbon and Hume belong to the past, confines itself to a single epoch or a single chain of circumstances and expends thereon all its wealth of philosophical and critical analysis. The volume, which is characterized by sound scholarship and a thorough acquaintance with French originals, is published by Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

We wish we could give an equally favourable opinion of the latest addition to Zoroastrian literature entitled "Zoroaster and Zoroastrianism" by Mr. R. H. Mistry. It purports to be a cheap hand-book to the Parsi Faith and is based upon the opinions of well-known authorities like Haug, Darmesteter, West, Cama, Modi and others ; but its value, even as a hand-book, is negatived by bad English and careless printing. Such words as "polotheism," "the then-ancestors," "a narrow road on which heads of cows (herds of cattle) passed," "he is described to have carried," "it is very simple enough to believe," are not English and serve to impair Mr. Mistri's literary flight ; while the coinage, in reference to Parsi women, of such words as "lecturesses," "doctresses," "lawyeresses," and "painteresses," seems to be opposed to all the canons of English Grammar. As to Zoroaster himself, Mr. Mistri is firmly persuaded that he was a real person, in spite of the teaching of Kern, Darmesteter, Meyer, and, may we add, Lord Curzon : and he further lays down without, so far as we can gather, much evidence that "it is absolutely unbelievable that the prophet could have more than one wife." Probably no great harm would be done if Zoroaster were shewn to have had ten wives ; for polygamy is not necessarily incompatible with prophetic inspiration and preaching. On the whole, we cannot greatly commend the work ; but we hope the author will not be discouraged by these remarks. At his next venture let him keep a watchful eye on the Printer's devil and perpetuate his views in Gujarathi.

*1. A Hand-book to the works of William Shakespeare, by Morton Luce—London. George Bell and Sons,

2. The Philosophers and the French Revolution, by Y. A. Wadia, Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad—London. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

3. Zoroaster and Zoroastrianism by R. H. Mistri. The Indian Publishing Company, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 4.

ABOUT ten days ago sufficient rain fell here to enable sowing operations to be started, but more rain is badly needed to replenish the wells and to fill up the tanks, which are very low owing to the poor monsoon we had last year. The Raja of Dewas, the prospective son-in-law of His Highness the Maharajah has been staying here for the last month and he leaves in a few days for his capital.

The usual King's birthday parade was held on the Parade Ground at 8 a.m. on Friday last. The Rel Risalla and the local corps of the Kolhapur Infantry marching past the sainting post. In the evening Colonel and Mrs. Ferris gave a reception at the Residency which was largely attended by European and native guests.

Cricket has been started and matches have been arranged with Sangli and Poona, and we have our usual two fixtures with Satara. To-morrow a tennis tournament commences between the members of the European and Palace Gymkanas, and several ladies have kindly consented to be "At Home" on the various days.

Every thing is looking very green after the rain and the temperature is delightfully cool and if we have more rain we ought to be able to look forward to a very pleasant monsoon.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

It will be admitted by the large throng of spectators who lined the ropes around the Cooperage last evening that the game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club was one of the closest contested matches this season in connection with the Harwood League competitions. The Telegraph opened the attack from the Northern end of the ground, but were repulsed almost immediately and the Yellow and Blacks worked the sphere well in their favour. The back line of the Telegraphists, however, were very "nippy" and though two or three close attempts were made, every shot at goal was stopped. Give and take play followed till the close of the first half, which ended with no scoring by either side.

The second half was worked with as much excitement and interest as the first, both sides displaying equally good form. The Telegraph on one occasion had the better of the game and about a quarter of an hour after the resumption annexed the first goal of the evening. The Gymkhana eventually followed up with several good rushes, but unfortunately every attempt to find the net was frustrated, and the match ended as follows :—

Telegraph ..... 1 Goal
Gymkhana ..... Nil

The following table shows results to date :—

Clubs.	P	W.	L	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	6	6	0	0	19	0	12
Y. M. C. A.	7	5	2	0	19	7	10
Bombay Gymkhana	7	4	2	1	4	3	9
Telegraph	6	3	3	0	11	3	6
Rovers	6	3	3	0	8	6	6
Royal Artillery	6	3	3	0	8	9	6
City	7	1	3	1	3	22	3
Parel Gymkhana	7	0	7	0	1	23	0

A FRIENDLY MATCH.

The R. I. M. Apprentices met the R. I. M. Dockyard team in a friendly game of "soccer" last evening on the Oval and beat the latter by no less than 8 goals to love. The apprentices opened well and showed better combination throughout the game.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

The Diamond Sculls.

LONDON, JULY, 5.

The Diamond Sculls at Henley were won by Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club who beat Captain Darell of the Household Brigade.

[H. T. Blackstaffe wins the Diamond Sculls for the first time although he is by no means new to Henley Last year he was defeated by F. S. Kelly of Leander in the record time of 8min. 10secs. Away from Henley last year the veteran Blackstaffe was easily the best sculler, Kelly being an absentee. He won the Wingfield sculls very easily from St. G. Ashe in 25min. 17secs. this being his third victory over the Mortlake course. Just previously he had won the London Cup at the Metropolitan Regatta for the eighth time in nine years.]

POLO AT BANGALORE.

Semi-finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 6.

Semi-finals in the Desaraj Urs Polo tournament were played to-day on the Maharaja's ground. In the first game between the Mysore Gymkhana "A" team and the Local Service Lancers, the Mysore team had it all their own way throughout, completely out-playing the Local Service men in every department of the game and winning by 4 goals, 4 subsidiaries to nil. Bianni Singh scored two goals, Yuveraj one, Desaraj Urs one.

For the Mysore Gymkhana played Mr. Heale Cole, Desaraj Urs Yuvaraj and Bianni Singh. (back) The players in the losing team were Byrraji, Savar Jemadars Maboob Khan, Shanker Rao, and Mir Saduddk. Umpires : Capt. Cole and Capt Watson.

The second game between the Mysore Imperial Lancers and the Gordon's Horse was a much better contest, though the Gordon's Horse finished with a much better score. The play was fast and often exciting. The Gordons pressed most of the time, but the Lancers played a good defensive game for the winners. Maboob Khan hit two goals, Walker one and Warner one. The game ended with a victory for the Gordon's Horse with 4 goals 2 subsidiaries to 2 subsidiaries.

This teams were : Gordon's Horse, Mr. Walker, Major Barnard, Maboob Khan and Natha Singh (back). Mysore Lancers : Subaraj Urs, Murad Beg, Major Warner and Chandra Rao. Umpires : Captains Cole and Watson.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

The following is the result of the second Bogey competition held by the Calcutta Golf Club during the month past.

	Strokes received	Result.
H. Danks	1	3 up.
J. G. Melrose	Scr.	2 up.
B. Sinclair	Scr.	2 up.
F. H. Stewart... ...	Scr.	1 up.
C. D. H. Dunlop ...	2	1 up.
J. O'B. Saunders ...	4	1 up.
J. D. Guise	5	1 up.
A. Mann	Scr	All Square.
A. D. Wilson	5	1 down
A. A Economo	2	2 down.

THE ASCOT MEETING.

Tuesday, June 19.—The Ascot Meeting could not have begun under more favourable conditions, for the heat of the sun was tempered by a fresh breeze and the threat of a thunderstorm did not come to anything. Rain, too, so badly needed in the district, and especially on the race track, had fallen at intervals, and there was every inducement for those who are interested in sport to visit Ascot. The King's guests included the French Ambassador, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, the Duke of Richmond, Count Feseries, and Lord Cheswe. His Majesty and his suite occupied five carriages, in the first of which, drawn by four greys, were the King and the French Ambassador M. Paul Cambon, and the royal *corteye*, instead of coming up the New Mile, followed the high road to the back of the royal stand. The King, who seemed in the best of health, was loudly cheered as his carriage swept into the enclosure which gives access to his pavilion.

The Coventry Stakes was won by Lord Rosebery's Traquair, the Gold Vase by The White Knight, Dean Swift won the Trial Stakes, My Pet II. the 49th Biennial, and Shilta took the 52nd Triennial Stakes.

The Ascot Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 sovs only if declared, with 2,000 added ; the second received 500 sovs, and the third 200 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. W. M. G. Singer's ch m Pradella, by Tarporley —Poppy, aged, 8 st 4 lb .....(O. Madden) 1
Mr. G. J. Newton's br c Outbreak, 4 yrs, 8 st 5 lb (S. Walkington) 2
Mr. David Faber's b h Saltpetre, 6 yrs, 8 st 10 lb (B. Lynham) 3

Lord Harewood's Banana, Mr. L. Robinson's Challenger, Mr. Imber's Sandboy, Mr. Sol Joel's St. Denis, Mr. J. Buchanan's Golden Measure, Mr. J. B. Joel's Pure Crystal, Lord Rosebery's Catscradle, Mr. G. Faber's Mountain Rose, M. J. Miller's Merry Andrew, Mr. N. J. Wood's Whinbloom Mr. G. Quin's Theo, Sir E. Vincent's Renaissance, Lord Derby's Gourd, Lord Carnarvon's Marlianca, Lord Howard de Walden's Isle of Ely, Mr. W. Hall Walker's Gondolette, Mr. H. T. L. Young's Trionio, Lord Cholmondeley's Alderman, and Mr. L. Rotnschild's Bowery also ran. (Race started at 32 minutes past three. Winner trained by A. Taylor.)

Betting.—9 to 4 agst Gourd, 10 to 1 each Merry Andrew and Outbreak, 100 to 8 each Whinbloom and Pradella, 100 to 7 St. Denis, 100 to 6 Saltpetre, 20 to 1 each Challenger, Golden Measure, Alderman, and Banana, 25 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths ; a lenght and a half divided second and third. Banana was fourth, Marlianca fifth, Golden Measure sixth, Gourd seventh, Challenger eight, Trionic ninth, Renaissance tenth, Alderman eleventh, Theo twelfth, Whinbloom next, and Bowery last. Time. 3 m. 19 2-5 s., which constitutes a fresh record for the race.

Wednesday, June 20—The weather was very fine, but the heat would have been very oppressive had it not been for a slight breeze. His Majesty again honoured the meeting with his presence, and he arrived soon after 1 o'clock attended by Lord Farquhar, Sir Condie Stephen, and Capt. Halford.

Mr. F. Alexander's Chuckaway won the Visitors' Handicap, Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny took the 48th Biennial, Lord Howard de Walden's Poussin carried off the Ascot Derby, Lord Derby's Keystone II. won the Coronation Stakes, Mr. D. Clarke's Sweet Mary annexed the Fern Hill Stakes, and the 5th Biennial fell to Mr. A. James's Duma.

The Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 300 sovs., with 1,500 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs., h ft.; the second received 300 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. Seven furlongs and 166 yards.

Mr. Reid Walker's br c Dinneford, by Dinna Forget—Gracie, 4 yrs, 7 st 7 lb (car 7st 8 lb) (O. Madden) 1
Mr. D. G. Jardine's b c King Charles, 3 yrs 6st 10 lb H. (Robbins) 2
Mr. L. Robinson's b h Roseate Dawn, 5 yrs, 8st 13 lb, (D. Maher) 3
Mr. F. S. Barnard's Kaffir, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb (W. Head) 4
Mr. W. Dunne's Earla Mor, Mr. J. B. Joel's, Ravilious, Sir John Thursby's Standen, M. M. Ephrussi's Brat, Lord Dalmeny's Ritchie, Sir E. Vincent's Rievaulx, Mr. F. Cobb's Morny, Duke of Devonshire's Commune Lord Rosebery's Amitie, his Majesty's Coxcomb, Mr. G. Faber's Fincastle, Mr. G. Parrott's, Truffle de Perigord, Mr. A. Steiall's Kolo, Sir E. Cassel's Albert Hall, Duke of Westminster's Eageress, Mr. J. Corlett's, Let Go the Painter, Mr. P. Neeke's Snatch, and Mr. F. S. Watt's Sweet Rosalind also ran. (Race started at 57 minutes past two. Winner trained by A. Taylor.)

Betting.—100 to 15 each Dinneford, Ravilious, and King Charles, 100 to 14 Roseate Dawn, 100 to 8 each Standen, Ritchie, and Rievaulx, 100 to 6 Eageress, 20 to 1 each Earla Mor and Kaffir Chief, 25 to 1 each Truffle de Perigord and Coxcomb, 33 to 1 each Amitie, Albert Hall, and Brat, 40 to 1 any other. Won easily by three parts of length divided second and third. Time, 1 m. 40 2-5 s.

Thursday, June 21.—The Gold Cup was won by Mr. S. Joel's Bachelor's Button, who defeated Pretty Polly and three others in record time. Other winners were Andover, Slieve Gallion, Athi, Black Arrow, and Foresight, Queen's Holiday having a walk over.

The Gold Cup, value 500 sovs, with 3,500 sovs in specie in addition, the second received 700 sovs and the third 300 sovs, added to a sweep stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft; weight for age, with allowances. Two miles and a half.

Mr. Sol Joel's ch h Bachelor's Button, by Winkfield—Milady, aged, 9 st 4 lb.....(D. Maher) 1
Major E. Loder's ch m Pretty Polly, 5 yrs, 9 st 1 lb.....(B. Dillon) 2
Mr. Heinemann's ch c Achilles, 3 yrs, 7 st 7 lb (A. Templeman) 3
Lord Rosebery's Cicero, 4 yrs, 9 st.....(H. Jones) 0
Mr. Sol Joel's St. Denis, 5 yrs, 9 st 4 lb (G. MaCall) 0

Race started at eight minutes past three. Winner trained by C. Peck.

Betting.—11 to 4 on Pretty Polly, 7 to 1 each agst Cicero and Bachelor's Button, 10 to 1 Achilles, 500 to 1 St. Denis (off-red).

Won by a length ; five lengths between second and third. Cicero was fourth. Time 4 m. 23 1-5 s.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 22ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Arabia, Captain Thos. Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 22nd June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON

Bray, Rev C F
Bradshaw, Mr J E
Burch, Mr and Mrs A R
Browne, Mr J C
Cope, Mrs E A
Coates, Mr J
Duncan, Mr J B
Duckett, Mr John
Dickens, Mr L M
Edwards, Mr O T
Edwards, Mr J M G
Fleming, Mrs J M
Fowler, Mr W
Garnett, Mr and Mrs F
Gray, Mr B L
Jermyn, Mr E A
Key, Mrs F and infant
Kurtz, Miss B
LeMarchant, Capt L
Mathews, Mr M M
Morrison Mr M
Macpherson, Mr G S
Marely, Dr Lucinda
Mather, Mrs J F C
O'Gavan, Maj R W
Robinson, Mr G
Rushton, Staff Sergt Mrs and infant
Stickland, Mr G
Tolmersh, Lt R M
Wallis, Mr and child
Whaley, Miss C
Williamson Mr and Mrs
Williamson, Mr J W F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allsopp, Lt B
Battine, Capt R H C
Bennett, Lt J H
Bett Mr G S
Benson, Hon Sir R S
Blakeshear, Dr C C
Bonnard, Mr A
Bourke, Maj J J
Bobbili, Mr Justice
Burghl Mr G M
Chanter, Mr D
Clifton, Mrs
Clary, Mr J
Condon, Mr J C
Corley, Mr and Mrs F E
Davidson, Maj D M
Deakin, Mr G B
Deanys, Lt Col W
De Glanville, Mr O
Dyer, Mr and Mrs E J
Knight, Mrs T M
Fitzgerald, Capt M
Garth, Mr W
Glose, Mr S C
Gough, Rev C M
Harvey, Mr H C
Hellow, Mr J R
Holmes, Mr A L
James, Mr A W
Jarvis, Mr C
Knight, Mr R O
McNicoll, Mr S F
Nair, Mr Justice
Nair, Mr G
Napier, Mr C F
Ockenden, Mr
Panton, Mr S G
Peayer, Mr A
Pendlebury, Mrs A T
Scott, Mr and Mrs T
Service, Mr Geo
Sligo, Lt U S
Stoneham, Mr W
Straugman, Mrs
Taylor, Mr G H
Tagore, Mr M
Tagore, Lt Col L W B P
Warren, Mr R B
Williams, Mr J F
Williamson, Mrs
Woolhouse, Mr E A

FROM BRINDISI.

Boisragon, Maj G
Bignell, Capt B H
Brugnate, Mr J B
Dobbs, Mr H P C
Hay, Capt A
Miley, Dr W K
Pause, Mr D G

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Ferreira, Capt C J and Mrs and 3 children

FROM PORT SAID.—Van Leer Mr S B

FROM ADEN.

Parsons, Capt and Mrs F C
Parson, Mr A H
Rachiklas, Hospital Asst

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Commander Locque, to Marseilles and and London :—

Adamson, Mr and Mrs T and 2 children
Adamson, two Misses
Adams, Mr
Allen Mr H
Anderson, Dr F G
Banks, Mrs C
Baillie, Col R
Baillie, Miss
Baillie, Mrs R
Baig, Mr A
Berry, Mr B
Bell, Mr J A D
Bhagaram, Mr B
Bird, Mr A C
Birney, Mr C F
Blair, Mr T Duff
Boyle, Mr R C
Bose, Mr V
Bradford, Mrs A
Bruce, Capt J
Brown, Mr C and Mrs
Brown, Miss
Brown, Mrs C G and child
Brown, Mr J
Buchan, Mr W H
Buchan, Mr W H
Bundfuss, Mr M
Calfopoulo, Mr C J
Cameron, Mr A C
Cant, Rev A
Charley, Capt H R
Chatterton, Mr G A
Churchill, Mr W M J
Church, J F.
Connelly, Col W H
Cowan, Mr W H.
Cowie, Capt H E C
Craig, Mr A
Crampton, Major F H
Critchley, Mrs D B
Davies, Mr H
Darling, Rev C W
Dadachanji, Mr K E
Dobson, Col A D and Mrs
Dobson, Miss
Douglas, Mrs. M W
Dunn, Hon Mr G Owen
Dysonn, Capt H B
Easton, Capt P G
Flavell, Mr R C
Gardner, Mrs
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs E O
Granville, Mr H C
Gregory, Mr and Mrs F A
Grey, Mr F W
Griffiths, Mr W M
Harris, Mr D
Harper, Mr A F
Hindmarsh, Dr E A C
Houston, Major, and Mrs E
Houston, Capt C E D
Hunter, Mr C R
Hunter, Mr and Mrs C M and infant
Jak, Miss
Jacob, Lieut-Col
Jubb, Mr Cyril O
Jurgens, Rev H
Kennard, Mr M N
Kerrick, Col and Mrs
Kidd, Mr W
Kunhardt, Capt J A
Lewis, Mr
Le Maistre, Mr G H
Leonard, Mr
Le Meur, Mr F A
Ley, Mr W E
Langrdorff Mr,
MacBlaine, Mr F (ICS)
Maitland, Mr D P
Malcom, Mr C A
Macfarlane, Mr, Mrs and infant
Madders, Mr J
Melitus, Mr
Melvile, Major H G
Mockay, Mr J
Mollinson, Mr and Mrs W
Morgan, Col J W A
Morgan, Mrs
Moss-King, Mr R C H (ICS)
Mounsey, Mr H J
Muncherjee, Mr P
Murgent, Capt the Hon W A
Napier, Mr O H L
Noyce, Mr F
Pigeon, Miss V
Peck, Capt A W
Rice, Mr and Mrs and 2 daughters
Rawlins, Capt C G
Ridout, Mrs.
Rigg, Capt and Mrs C D, child and infant
Robinson Miss E
Robson, Mr
Spencer, Capt
Summers Mr R B
Sutherland Mr
Sheer Mr W H
Sandwith, Lieut-Col J R
Shorrock, Mrs T C
Swayne, Col
Slocock, Mr and Mrs C
Thomas, Mr W M
Townsend, Mr J
Tollemache, Mr L Q T
Truman, Mr C M
Ullah, Mr Rahmat
Wade, Mr J M
Walker, Mrs F Casson
Walker, Mrs J
Walmsley, Mr W H
Ward, Mr and Mrs
Watkis, Brig-Gen H B B
Walton, Mr R
Walters, Mrs H de L and infant
Wellington, Mr Rushton
Welkie, Mr J J.
White, Mr J
Wilde, Capt F A
Williams, Mr
Wilson, Miss
Woolcombe, Col C L
Wrenford, Mr A D

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"For twelve years I suffered acutely from headache, and had it not been for Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, I should no doubt have been suffering yet." So says Mrs. E. McDonald, of High Street, Rutherglen. She continues :—"Like many other women, I rushed to powders in the belief that they would

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A TRAGEDY RECALLED.

SURPRISE at the connivance of a Spanish editor at the Anarchist plot against the lives of the King and Queen of Spain may be lessened by there being recalled the amazing revelations over the Marathon massacre of a generation ago. Lord Muncaster and the Italian Secretary of Legation in Athens were captured, with Mr. Frederick Vyner and others, including a party of English ladies, by brigands, between Athens and Marathon. The captives were told that their lives could be saved by the payment of a ransom of £30,000. Lots were drawn to decide who should be the man to carry the news into Athens. The bearer at any rate would be safe. Mr. Vyner drew the lucky slip, but nobly insisted that Lord Muncaster, a married man, should have the advantage. The attempt to raise the ransom failed; troops were sent, with the result that the brigands murdered four of their victims in cold blood.

LEAGUED WITH BRIGANDS.

Subsequent investigations brought to light an almost incredible story. The party, before starting on their expedition, had been promised safe keeping. The Government, unable to provide this, could not now save the captives by force; yet they declined to pay the ransom. It was now found that men of standing in Athens had been guilty of complicity in the massacre. When the deed was accomplished several members of the Parliamentary Opposition were held guilty of having communicated with the authors of the crime and counselled them to insist upon an amnesty as part of the terms upon which the prisoners should be released. The object of these creatures was to secure the summoning of an extraordinary session of Parliament, in which they might be able to turn out the Government. It was regarded at the time as true when Gladstone said that Turkish domination, which had so long subsisted in Greece, had erased and effaced from Greek society all the natural influences of superior intelligence, education, rank, descent, and property, and left little but poverty on the face of the land.

WAR'S CYCLE.

If it be true that hand-grenades are to be employed against the zulus, we may take it for granted that the hint has been borrowed from the Japanese. The latter used them with infinite skill and courage and with deadly effect in their attacks upon Port Arthur. They, of course, had but revived an ancient implement of war. Our own Grenadier Guards were originally armed with grenades, and held the place of honour—to the right when in line, and the front when in column. Nowadays the name merely represents the title of the first three battalions of the Foot Guards. The weapon must have made its first wielders formidable fellows to their foes, and set others devising new terrors. It was the fight between the Merrimac and the Monitor which set the world building ironclads. It was the Prussian needle guns which first made France fear that her army might not be invincible. It was the weapon devised by Colonel Chassepot and called by his name which restored her confidence and caused her with light heart to face the war which was to crush her.

A DISGUISED BLESSING.

Peace has her tragedies no less than war. If the making of a new gun incites the nations to fight, at least one terrible struggle may be traced to an industrial invention. Had not Whitney fashioned his famous cotton gin the United States might never have known her Civil War. Slavery would automatically have died out, according to the view of eminent judges. Before Whitney's invention the negro could clean only from five to six pounds of cotton a day, and the slave was barely worth his keep. With the coming of the gin, however, each person could clean a thousand pounds of cotton a day, and the cost of this part of the process became infinitesimal. Here then, was a tremendous reason for the retention of slaves. It cost America 656,000 men and an expenditure of £710,000,000 to abolish slavery after that.

CAT FINANCE.

The price asked for the pedigree kittens which a member of the Royal Family has for sale is not excessive. They would probably command a higher figure if sent abroad. There must be an export trade in cats, for statisticians who look into these matters find that there is a great scarcity of these creatures in seaport towns, and point to overseas marts as the destination of the missing ones. Southey has placed it on the record that the first settlers in Brazil paid £300 for a cat, and for kittens their weight in gold dust. This is more easily to be credited when it is learned that a sum of £500 was refused for a Persian cat at the Sydenham Cat Show some years ago.

ANIMALS' AGE.

The statement made in one of the courts recently that a dog had attained the age of fifteen or sixteen years was received with incredulity. As a fact given ordinary health and luck, any dog will live to the age of fifteen. A cat is good for a dozen or more years, and, though the average maximum for rabbits is five, one has known that span exceeded. Seven-and-twenty is fixed by the experts as the extreme of a horse's age, but at the Home of Rest they have had one whose age was forty-three years—an age corresponding with that of a pony whose death was recorded a couple of years ago. The cow and the ox and the pig are capable of a quarter of a century apiece: the lion and the camel twoscore years. The elephant left to himself in peace will live a century, and still be a juvenile in comparison with the tortoise, which can live for four centuries—a hundred years longer than the crocodile is supposed to last.

PRETTY PRAISE.

Handsome things have been said of the Harcourt statue, but nothing quite so felicitous has escaped orators or writers as was called forth by the unveiling of a more classical work. It was Hendon's lifelike statue of St. Bruno, founder of the Order of Silent Carthusians. The work is now in the Church of Santa Maria Degli Angeli, famous but not more famous than the encomium. Clement XIV went to see it. "Ah," he said, as he gazed upon the almost breathing likeness, "he would speak, did not the rules of his house impose silence."

SALTERS' PIE.

The Salters, by whom Lord Strathcona and the Agents-General were entertained quite recently have, like the printers, a famous pie. The Salters', however, is for literal assimilation, and was invented before printing. The recipe dates from the fourteenth century, and is entered in the Company's books under date 17th Richard II., A. D. 1394. The ingredients are: A pheasant, a hare, and capon; two partridges, two pigeons, and two rabbits; all boned and put into paste in the shape of a bird, with the liver and hearts, two mutton kidneys, forced meats and egg balls, seasoning, spice, catsup, and pickled mushrooms. It could hardly be in the menu for every evening, as it is "a moost choice Paaste of Gamys to be eaten at ye Feste of Chrystemasse." The Company's cook did try it on modern guests, and they declared it an excellent dish.

VERY COARSE FISHING.

The opening of the coarse fishing season must make devotees of the rod sigh for the good old days when there was less traffic upon the bosom of Father Thames and more fish beneath. Whales have been seen in his waters, but they were not regular visitors, and scarcely to be tackled by the most Brobdingnagian tackle of the ordinary Waltonian. But there were salmon. Westminster Abbey has its legend in connection with this noble fish. Later, however, than the days when Westminster was in the wilds, there were salmon in the Thames. There is on record the strong protest of the Lord Mayor of London to the Lord High Admiral that he, the Lord High Admiral, had granted warrants to certain persons to fish for salmon at Chelsea, and that in consequence divers other fishermen had, without licence, taken the liberty to "fish disorderly" in other parts, to the great discontent of many poor men, and the prejudice of the government of fishing in the river. It would help the revenue of the L.C.C. if they could issue licences to fish for salmon from the deck of their steamers.

A TALL ORDER.

In diplomatic circles the arrival of the Servian Ambassador must, the circumstances considered, cause some little excitement; but it will not compare with the commotion which the advent of an ambassador was once wont to create in the capital. It was anciently the duty of the Lord Mayor to see to the housing of such a guest, and one from Spain, Bernardine Mendoza, seems to have been a rare handful. Dissatisfied with his dwelling in Fenchurch-street, he insisted upon having Arundel House. In vain was it explained to him that the house was beyond the City boundaries, and, moreover, that it was a nobleman's private abode. The Swedish Ambassador appears to have been a magnificent personage in the sixteenth century, for he required three houses to lodge his train, and stables to accommodate twenty horses. And the Lord Mayor was bidden see to it, and "immediately report" any refusing with which he might meet in his search for the necessary accommodation.

A BOGUS FAITH.

Sati dies hard in India. Another case is just reported. It has been practised in India for many centuries, yet it is not properly part of Brahminism, but was adopted by ministers of that religion, who strained their sacred text to find support for it. For its stamping-out as a general practice we owe thanks to Lord Dalhousie. It was one of the counts against us in the Mutiny—a far more potent count than that of the greased bullets. The suppression of sati and infanticide, the legalising of widow's remarriage, the advice and proclamations of the missionaries were far more terrible evidences, the natives thought, of our intention to uncaste them than the bullet made up of the fat of cows and pigs. The latter was the culminating point and our salvation. That grease caused the Mutiny to break out before it had been thoroughly organised, and was, according to Outram, the means through which Providence was pleased to baffle the conspiracy.

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JET BLACK OIL.
Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

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PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR.
CURES SCURF, DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.
GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.
BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND
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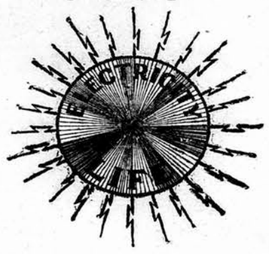
"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT! 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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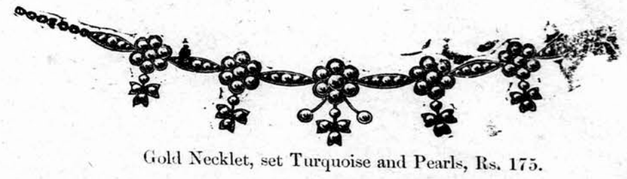
Gold Brooch, set Sapphire and Pearls, Rs. 160.


Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold Pearl Pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.

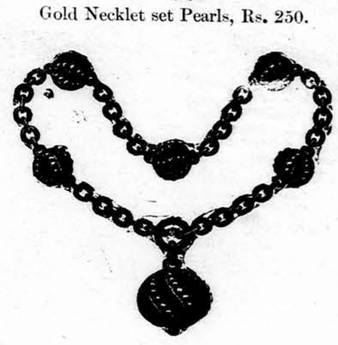
Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.

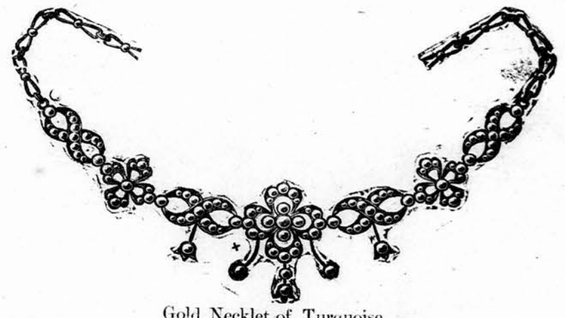

Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.

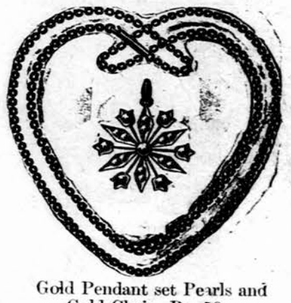
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.


Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.


Gold Pendant set Pearls and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

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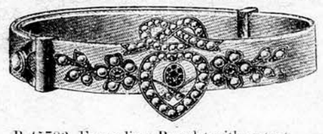

B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, R. 250.

B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 24852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.

B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. 17.

B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.

B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.

B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. 46.

4625s, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.

B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.

B 22370, scarf pin Set Pearls, Rs. 17.

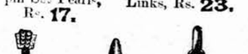
B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. 23.

B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

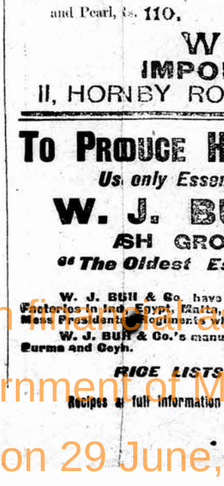
44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.


B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. 17.

B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.

15carat Go'd safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.


B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 110.

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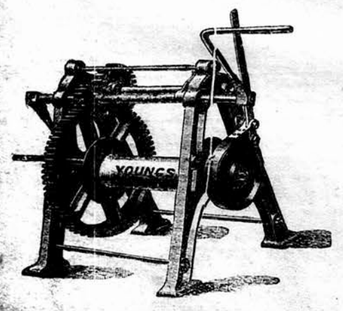

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The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy), sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

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* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

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H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and thoroughly purifying the blood.

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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of former days, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for occasions of good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, etc., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Soritur qui non utitur."

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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when selecting an artificial food for their babies

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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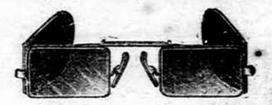

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